FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 115 *12 June 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Korneyev Scores NATO, PRC Stances in Geneva [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Jun] AA 1
Vasilyev Commentary AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA's Afanasyev Article on Detente Prospects [Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME 7 Jun] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Nuclear Alert Incident Prompts Reaction A 1
'Public Anxious' [PRAVDA 7 Jun] A 1
Errors Boost 'Psychological Tension' [Ilinskiy in IZVESTIYA 7 Jun] A 1
People, Not Machines, Responsible [Filatov in PRAVDA 9 Jun] A 1
End to NORAD Agreement Urged [Bragin in PRAVDA 9 Jun] A 2
Dangers Heightened by Anti-Sovietism [Gasilyev in PRAVDA 10 Jun] A 2
U.S. Preventing Solution to Afghanistan Situation [Podklyuchnikov in PRAVDA 10 Jun] A 3
Kornilov Comments on Reston's Press Statement on Afghanistan A 4
Steps Against Iran, Conference Participants Criticized A 5
Commentary Alleges 'Spy Ship' Operating in PRC Waters A 6
Muskie Reaffirms U.S. Course of 'Separate Deals' A 7
Offer To Hospitalize West Bank Mayors 'Mockery' [Biryukov] A 9
Kolesnichenko Views Unclear Situation in Presidential 'Race' [PRAVDA 10 Jun] A 9
Jack Anderson's 'Superlie' About USSR Elections Scored [Sturua in IZVESTIYA 7 Jun] A 11
Carter Addresses Mayors on Military Expenditure A 12
Losev Comments on Vance Speech, U.S. Foreign Policy A 13
Destroyer's Erratic Behavior Reminds 'Local Wits' of Carter A 14

CHINA

Bovin on PRC Leaders' Visits to U.S., Japan, Scandinavia [IZVESTIYA 10 Jun] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

TASS Reports Ohira's Death, Impending Cabinet Resignation C 1
Molomjamts Writes in PRAVDA on International Situation C 1
Tsedenbal Tours USSR, Visits Tuvinskaya ASSR [MONTSAME] C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Zial Haq on Threat to Pakistan's Security D 1
Soviet, Indian Space Research Cooperation Reported D 2
Indian CP Protests Repression Against Bangladesh Communists [PRAVDA 9 Jun] D 2
BAKHTAR on Cases of Poisoning in Kabul D 2
Karmal Addresses Religious Leaders on State Duty to Islam D 3
Addition to Article on Afghan Army Life D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Mutiny Attempt in New Hebrides Reported E 1
Gromyko Receives New Vietnamese Ambassador E 1
Vietnamese CP Workers Visit Moscow, Sochi [PRAVDA 7 Jun] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Tikhonov Comments on USSR-GDR Commission Session Results [IZVESTIYA 7 Jun] F 1
GDR's Mueckenberger Receives Order of Friendship F 2
SFRY Economic Cooperation Committee Meets [TANJUG] F 3
Deputy Defense Minister Presented With CSSR Awards [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Jun] F 3
Foreign Trade Minister Confers With Hungarian Counterpart [IZVESTIYA 8 Jun] F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

France, USSR To Hold Joint Space Flight [Lopatin, Karasev] G 1
Cooperation in Space Research G 1
Shragin Views Huang Hua's Visit to Sweden G 2
Ponomarev Holds Talks With PSOE Delegation G 3
Ogarkov, Yepishev Attend Finnish Embassy Reception [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Jun] G 3
CPSU Sends Birthday Greetings to Georges Marchais [PRAVDA 7 Jun] G 3
Ethnic Germans Protest Delays to Departure Plans [DPA] G 4
Riga Paper Critique of Pope's Activities, Statements [Grigulevich in SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 14 May] G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Lack of Religious-Political Unity Dangerous to Islamic Movement [Khomeyni] H 1
Members of CIA 'Fifth Column' Arrested in Iran [PRAVDA 9 Jun] H 1
Iranians Charged With Sabotage, Drug Trading Executed H 2
Persian Gulf Bases Creating 'New Danger' for Iran's Security [Lebedeva] H 2

History of Soviet-Iranian Relations Discussed H 3
Brezhnev, Kosygin Exchange Greetings With Tunisian Leaders H 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Commentator Assesses Problems in Bolivian Democracy [Mashkin] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Central Statistical Administration Reports on Sowing T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 10-11 June T 1
10 June T 1
11 June T 1
Late May Weather, Crop Development Reviewed T 1
[Agafonova in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 4 Jun]
Current Progress in Sowing, Tending Crop Reviewed T 2
[Osychkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 5 Jun]

KORNEYEV SCORES NATO, PRC STANCES IN GENEVA

LD111103 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 3

[B. Korneyev article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Two Approaches"]

[Text] The first part of the Geneva Disarmament Committee session has closed. This organ's work, in which 40 countries' delegations took part, is acquiring a specially important significance now that imperialism's militant circles, primarily those in the United States, are going into a counteroffensive against detente. On the session's agenda are such topical questions as a total and general ban on nuclear weapons testing, a ban on the development and production of chemical weapons, and the destruction of these stockpiles, a ban on the creation of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons and so forth. The delegations of the USSR and the other socialist countries have submitted concrete proposals on practically all the points on the agenda.

The speeches of the delegates from India, Ethiopia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Algeria and many other nonaligned and developing countries sounded the alarm in connection with the international situation which is worsening through the fault of the imperialist forces. However, the course of the session showed that the United States and certain of its NATO allies had come to Geneva with intentions which were not at all constructive. Essentially, their position is an aspect of the course adopted by the Western countries' ruling circles toward militarization and the whipping up of tension.

These countries have mounted an obstructionist position in opposition to the businesslike, constructive approach of the USSR and the other states. Avoiding participation in practical talks, they have simultaneously acted to hinder the solution of the tasks facing the committee.

Striving to justify the new round of the arms race begun by the United States and NATO, these delegations have resorted to the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet threat." Simultaneously, they have tried to complicate the committee's work by imposing a discussion on artificially created procedural problems.

China has displayed total solidarity with the West's obstructionist line. Incidentially, the speech of its representative, who was participating in the committee's work for the first time, was a mixture of demagogy, anti-Soviet hysteria and attempts to justify the buildup of China's military potential, including its nuclear-missile potential.

The position of China and NATO with respect to such a key problem as nuclear disarmament is also significant. Before the participants in the negotiations lies the proposal of the USSR and the other socialist countries for the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons of all types and for the gradual reduction of stockpiles until they are completely eliminated. Only last year, the socialist states proposed that the committee begin concrete talks on this question. The overwhelming majority of delegates, particularly from the nonaligned countries, supported our initiative. However, the NATO countries and China began avoiding talks. And on those occasions when nuclear disarmament problems were broached, the delegates from Australia and Canada, for example focussed attention on its secondary aspects.

Beijing's representative openly defended his government's course toward a nuclear arms race. He alleged that the USSR must implement unilateral measures on nuclear disarmament whereas China will build up its nuclear-missile potential.

Having become in March this year the chairman of the committee for the month in accordance with the principle of rotation, Beijing's representative has been striving intensively to make the committee mark time. He has hindered in every way the beginning of concrete talks on disarmament.

For clearly provocative purposes the Chinese delegate inspired an appeal to the committee by a political corpse, a representative of the Pol Pot clique who wanted to address the meeting, while at the same time undertaking every possible manuever to deprive Vietnam's representative of the chance of speaking. This unseemingly hullabaloo has for a long time diverted the committee from normal work.

The majority of the delegates expressed grave concern in connection with the situation that has developed within the committee and demanded the earlist possible starting of discussion on the essence of the problems. The socialist countries' delegations issued a joint statement in which the obstructionist course of the NATO countries and China was exposed.

The results of the first part of the committee session testify to the fact that this negotiatory organ is encountering serious difficulties. Under such conditions it is essential above all that all the positive results achieved in the sphere of curbing the arms race during the seventies be preserved and developed. As for the Soviet Union, it will spare no efforts for the speediest possible solution of the most burning and most important contemporary problem--the problem of disarmament.

Vasilyev Commentary

LD120802 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The Geneva Disarmament Committee resumes its work on 12 June. Our commentary is by Mikhail Vasilyev. The committee convenes in a complicated international situation, but this only makes it all the more necessary to take measures to prevent a world thermonuclear catastrophe. The only way to attain this objective is nuclear disarmament.

This issue is to figure prominently in the Geneva committee. Its agenda includes the socialist countries' proposal that all nations stop producing nuclear arms and gradually reduce their stocks, up to scrapping them altogether. A reliable way towards this goal is observance by the five nuclear powers of the principle of maintaining the present balance of strength with a steady reduction of the level of nuclear armaments. Attempts by the United States and other NATO countries to upset the parity of strategic nuclear forces and gain military superiority can only torpedo the efforts to remove the nuclear threat.

Many members of the Geneva Disarmament Committee show interest in the Soviet proposals to sign an international covenant on strengthening the guarantees of security of non-nuclear countries. Should such an agreement be signed, the nuclear war threat would lessen. But, unfortunately, the West is in no hurry to solve these problems or, for that matter, many other issues that have been before the committee for a long time. For instance the debate on banning chemical weapons is now in its ninth year. As to parallel Soviet-American talks, the two sides reached agreement on the volume of the ban and means of control. The Geneva committee could have got down to drawing up the corresponding covenants, but the United States and some other Western powers have been resorting to all kinds of excuses to evade a businesslike discussion of the issue. What accounts for their attitude? That is the question.

At its recent meeting in Bodo, Norway, the NATO Nuclear Planning Group decided, under American pressure, to step up the race to nuclear missiles in Europe and to develop and manufacture new types of offensive chemical weapons. This explains why the United States and some of its NATO allies take an obstructionist stand at the Geneva talks.

As for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, they will continue to do everything in their power to obtain concrete positive results in the Geneva committee. The socialist countries are convinced that peace can be attained not through the arms race but through disarmament.

PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV ARTICLE ON DETENTE PROSPECTS

AU110756 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 7 Jun 80 p 1 and 4

[Article by Viktor Afanasyev, CPSU Central Committee member, editor in chief of PRAVDA and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, written at the request of ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME entitled: "Policy of Detente Lives in the Hearts and Minds of the Peoples' Aspirations"]

[Text] The present international situation continues to be quite acute and tense. There is still a real danger of returning to the so-called "cold war" period. At the same time, there are a series of encouraging facts. The East-West summit dialogue resumed, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev had talks with President Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw in May, and Andrey Gromyko had talks in Vienna. Helmut Schmidt is also expected to visit the USSR soon.

Experience shows that these summit meetings are working for the cause of peace and detente. It is obvious that this dialogue will continue with the purpose of strengthening peace and restoring the ties that have been disturbed among the countries.

The policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet Union remains unchanged: to continue and deepen detente.

During the past few months, the West has intimidated the world with the claim that the development in Afghanistan were the gravest international crisis since World War II. History, however, reveals that the Afghan developments are neither a crisis nor any danger on a world-wide scale at all. Additionally, the possibility for a political settlement of the Afghan issue is now clearly arising.

The Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee recently met. The declaration adopted at this meeting shows that the participants have stressed the need for a political solution to the situation that has been created surrounding Afghanistan. It was noted that such a solution must reliably guarantee the complete cessation of any forms of foreign intervention spearheaded against the government and people of Afghanistan and guarantee that such intervention will not be resumed. It was declared that the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan will begin when such an intervention, in any form, stops.

The 14 May declaration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan also contains an appeal for a peaceful political solution of the Afghan issue. The government proposed talks with Iran and Pakistan, called on those Afghans to return to their motherland who due to certain reasons are temporary residing in Pakistan and other neighboring countries and also included in this appeal the idea of guarantees on the part of the USSR and the United States. The Soviet Union favors a political settlement of this issue by obligatory respecting the interests of the people and Government of Afghanistan. All the talk about "neutralizing" Afghanistan that is being spread behind the back of the Afghan people and of the Afghan Government will not bring anything good. All this idle talk is essentially in vain.

There are still many hot spots in the world. Let us take for example Iran. The recent U.S. military adventure could have aroused a very grave international crisis if it had not failed, which it fortunately did. This is because nobody will every believe that some 90-man landing force as the U.S. official version asserts, could free the U.S. hostages in the center of a large city of many millions such as Tehran. This issue actually involves a conspiracy against the Iranian people and a coup that would have relied on the numerous agents and group of traitors--a fifth column--existing in Iran. But as we say, nothing has come of this. The overrated U.S. organization and military machine was in fact and in a most categorical manner disgraced.

The situation, however, is still tense. More than 30 naval units and aircraft carrier of the U.S. Navy are literally swarming over the Persian Gulf. U.S. militarism has not given up the idea of interferring in Iranian affairs. The issue of the U.S. hostages is only a pretext, because with its adventurous action the United States has decided in advance to sacrifice the hostages.

The peoples of the world must be very vigilant. The appetite of U.S. imperialism for "defending its own interests," thousands kilometers away of the U.S. shores are quite dangerous claims. It is natural that the countries of this area and the Soviet Union are within their right to attend to their own security and this actually is what we do.

There is a solution of the Iranian crisis. To deliver the shah and put him on trial, to release the blocked Iranian assets in the United States and to give to the Iranian people an opportunity to organize their life alone and in a way they would like it.

We cannot help being concerned about the situation in the Middle East. The Camp David deal did not resolve the problem, just as it did not succeed in settling the main question--the Palestinian one. So long as the long-suffering Palestinian people are not given a motherland, the explosive character of the situation in that area will remain unchanged. We must pay tribute to a number of leading circles in the West in admitting that they are gradually assuming a realistic stand on the question, realizing that the Palestinian people's problem can be resolved and that peace will then be restored in that area. The Soviet Union's position on this question is unmistakable and unchanging. We believe that the aggressor must withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967 and return to his own borders, we think that the question of the Palestinian people's fate must be justly settled and that the legitimate rights of all peoples living in that area must be taken into consideration.

As to the situation in Europe, the deterioration of the atmosphere has been provoked, above all, by the United States' and NATO's aspirations to deploy on European territory medium-range missiles capable of reaching vitally important centers on USSR territory. We have never accepted this decision and we will never resign ourselves to it. The United States wants to transform Europe into a U.S. forward position and into a nuclear place d'armes, as well as to use the peoples of this continent as a sort of hostage. The U.S. desire means that in case of a counterstrike, Western Europe will become the number one target.

Such a situation cannot please the European peoples. We are witnessing an ever expanding struggle waged in Europe against these plans of the American militarist circles. There are serious disagreements on this question within the NATO organization.

The peace fighters must support any kind of movements of the peoples aimed at stopping these barbaric plans to undermine peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The situation created in the Far East is quite dangerous as well. Attempts are being made to create on an anti-Soviet basis a dangerous [opasen] triangle, a dangerous alliance--including the United States, China and Japan. Of course, it is too early to speak of any formal sort of alliance, but there are reasons for considering such a possibility. As a matter of fact, the NATO people regard China as a member of their bloc. Both the United States and Western Europe are supplying China with modern arms.

On the other hand, however, we should not forget that there is no guarantee how and against whom China will turn its weapons, those same weapons with which the West is rearming China. [paragraph continues]

Experience shows that the danger threatens and will threaten the neighboring countries, above all those on which China has tried more than once to dictate conditions. In addition to this China has recently tested a strategic missile and no one knows where to and against whom this missile will be directed. It is capable of reaching both USSR and U.S. territories. Therefore, it is necessary to exert particular attention and vigilance. The peoples of the world and particularly the peoples on the Asian Continent are well aware of the fact that China, rearmed by the West, represents a most serious danger for them.

The peace-loving forces cannot overlook all this. They cannot resign themselves to a policy of dictation, to arbitrariness and to non-observance of commitments, as it is characteristic of the present U.S. administration. The chief foreign policy "principle" of this administration consists of "punishment." The USSR, Cuba, Nicaragua-all these countries must be "punished"....The United States promised a 75 million in aid to Nicaragua, but does not grant it, because the government there does not suit the United States and events are not proceeding according to a trend agreeable to Washington.

The Soviet Union is a great country. It has never allowed anyone to punish it. It will not allow such things today. The USSR has its own state interests, it has commitments, to which it is loyal and it will not allow itself to be ordered about as to what to do, how to do it, where to go, and with whom to go.

This policy of "punishment" has actually proved a failure. The United States refused to sell grain to the USSR, and who has most suffered from this? The American farmers, who lost approximately $3 billion. The USSR, however, bought grain from other countries. So, we can ask, who is punishing whom? What about the Olympic games? Who is Carter punishing with that? The answer is: only the athletes of his own country. Moscow is ready for the Olympic games. It has prepared thousands of rooms in first class hotels, over 50 outstanding new and modern sports facilities. Among all the EEC member-countries only the FRG will not participate in the games. The fact that the FRG yielded to U.S. pressure is to the great disservice of West German athletes, who spent 4 years of intensive training to prepare themselves for the games and for whom the Olympic games represent a life's cause. Thus, the FRG atheletes were punished.

Recently, the Soviet Union and the countries belonging to the socialist community submitted a number of new peace initiatives. At the May session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, a resolution was adopted which represents an expanded, comprehensive, and complex program of proposals. This program contains the following proposals: No state and no group of states should increase the number of its armed forces in the area covered by the Helsinki final document; all tenets of the Helsinki final document must be strictly observed; the preparation of the Madrid meeting must lead to concrete results in this meeting; SALT II must be ratified and all nuclear, chemical and radiological weapons' tests must be banned; negotiations on disarmament, which have been stagnating, certainly not due to the fault of the USSR, must be pursued; negotiations must begin on those questions concerning the stopping of the arms race, on which there are no agreements yet, etc.

We are optimistic and we firmly believe that the cause of peace will be victorious. This is so, in the first place, because there is no sensible alternative to detente: either nuclear war, or detente. The peoples are in favor of detente. They do not need war, especially not nuclear war. Sooner or later the leaders in the West must realize that, if they do not realize it, then the peoples will make them understand. This is an undeniable truth.

In the second place, we are optimists, and one of the reasons for our optimism is the fact that there are objective laws of social development, of economic development, of world economics, laws that are valid for all countries. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community states are reliable trade partners; they represent a large and stable market. We have never failed to meet our economic, financial and other obligations. The Soviet Union is a powerful and highly developed country, which is taking a leading world position in a number of scientific and technological fields. This fact cannot be disregarded. Even our enemies will be forced to aknowledge this fact, sooner or later. In the Western world there is a very strong and merciless competition. Capitalism cannot exist without trade. Naturally, under these circumstances, the Western partners will have to keep up trade with us and to develop economic relations, whether they like it or not.

The representatives of the West European business circles are now manifesting exceptional activity, they are signing agreements and submitting proposals for business relations with the socialist countries. Very recently the USSR signed two extensive agreements with Japan--for prospecting and extracting oil on the continental shelf and for processing the timber from the Siberian forests. These are trade agreements worth many billions. The United States, which conducts a shortsighted policy of "punishment" and boycott has meanwhile already suffered considerable losses and will lose even more.

We are living in world where peoples cannot be separated by an "iron curtain." The modern means of communications and mass media enable peoples to communicate with each other, to mutually observe their achievements. The developing informational process is objective and cannot be stopped.

Under the present, exceptionally complicated circumstances of the world situation the Soviet Union does not intend to conduct a policy of "crossed swords". The USSR has manifested, is manifesting and will continue to manifest in the future an attitude of utmost common sense and composure. We will not allow anyone to involve us in confrontation. We think that there is every opportunity to avoid such a dangerous development of events. As before, we think that detente is alive in the peoples' hearts, minds and aspirations. The peoples will not allow themselves to be involved into a new world war.

As to the Soviet Union, we are open to any kind of fruitful dialogue. At the same time, we are perfectly capable of defending ourselves and our friends and of stopping any kind of aggression, no matter from where it comes.

NUCLEAR ALERT INCIDENT PROMPTS REACTION

Public 'Anxious'

LD100809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 6 June TASS--Computer "errors" like the one which just the other day put the U.S. strategic nuclear forces on alert could cause a nuclear war, says a statement by a public organization called "the Union of Concerned Scientists," which numbers among its ranks around 95,000 representatives of U.S. science and technology.

This incident graphically demonstrates the need to take urgent measures to limit and reduce nuclear arsenals. Unless the arms race is halted, sooner or later a fatal accident could lead to a world tragedy, E. Adams, spokesman for the influential public organization "Campaign for the Establishment of a Lasting Peace," declared.

But all the signs are that the Pentagon remains deaf to the U.S. public's resolute demands. According to a CBS TV report U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown called the Colorado Springs incident "an everyday occurrence which is bound to happen again."

Errors Boost 'Psychological Tension'

LD111059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from M. Ilinskiy roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Smart Computers"]

[Text] It turns out that the computers are to blame for everything. It is the computers that make the mistakes, while the North American Air Defense (NORAD) headquarters at Colorado Springs only "reacts" and announces a... "nuclear alert."

At U.S. Air Force bases, the engines of the strategic bombers are started up. Missile units are placed in a state of enhanced combat readiness. A special plane--an airborne command post--takes off from the Hawaiian Islands. Do not think this is a description of one of the many Hollywood movie hits. Alas, there are real events which took place in the United States the other day.

Whipping up military hysteria and creating yet another spiral in the arms race, the Pentagon is speculating on the threadbare thesis of the notorious "Soviet threat." And not for the first time. On 9 November last year, as is known, NORAD headquarters announced the start of an "attack on the United States." Nervous people, do not die of fright prematurely! That time too the computer "made a mistake."

But are there not a lot of "technical errors"? Are they not becoming a definite system? And their aim is definite: to keep Americans in a state of constant psychological tension, to brandish the bugaboo of the "Red missile threat" and thereby to extort from the pockets of U.S. taxpayers billions of dollars for military expenditure. What smart manipulating computers are operating in the Pentagon!

People, Not Machines, Responsible

LD111055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 5

[S. Filatov comment: "Irresponsible Actions; Following Dispatch"--first paragraph is REUTER dispatch]

[Text] Washington, 8 June--REUTER--The computer at the headquarters of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) in Colorado Springs has again declared a "nuclear alert" "in error."

It happened on Friday 6 June 3 days after the U.S. Air Force nuclear forces, at a signal from the same computer, had prepared to repel a "Soviet missile attack." This time too the B-52 bombers were put on combat alert.

Have nuclear alerts across the Atlantic not become too frequent? The militarist hysteria Washington is now kindling will lead to no good. And although the "offending" computer, REUTER reports, has been switched off and withdrawn from the NORAD system, it cannot be forgotten that responsibility for the emergence of such dangerous situations rests not with the machines but people. And it would be worth their while to think about the possible consequences of such adventurist actions.

End to NORAD Agreement Urged

LD111057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "Public Indignant"]

[Text] Ottawa, 8 June--Canada's population is upset by the report that the country could have been involved in one of the most dangerous adventures of the Pentagon, which recently announced a state of combat alert in the NORAD nuclear missile troops in connection with a computer error.

The nature of these "errors"--which are extremely dangerous to the fate of peace--is causing indignation among the Canadian public, which is realizing increasingly clearly the risk to which Canada is exposing itself by continuing to take part in the NORAD air defens system. The country's most far-sighted politicians and public figures are demanding an end to the irresponsible playing with the fate of peace by the U.S. military. They are insisting on the immediate abolition of the military agreement with the United States on the joint air defense of North America and on the taking of effective steps to protect Canada against the military-political adventures undertaken by the White House.

The opinion is also being voiced here that the United Nations should immediately discuss the question of the threat to world peace created by "errors" in the NORAD system and the Pentagon's desire to use the myth of the "Soviet military threat" to step up the arms race and increase tension in the international arena.

Dangers Heightened by Anti-Sovietism

LD111349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 5

[G. Gasilyev article under the rubric "International Remarks": "Deep Concern"]

[Text] The sinister "errors" by the Pentagon computer which has given out false signals of a "nuclear alert" in the United States twice in the past week have aroused profound concern among the international public. Politicians, academics and journalists are demanding an end to the irresponsible actions of the American military. "Spine chilling," is how T. Dalyell, one of the leaders of the British Labor Party, described the incident. "The fact that a computer error has led to the launching of the American war machine twice in 4 days," he said, "must be problem number one on the agenda for every government and every political party in the world."

For the third time in 7 months, West Germany's UNSERE ZEIT writes, the American military has brought the world to the brink of thermonuclear war. [paragraph continues]

The newspaper voices the suspicion that the imaginary "misfires" by the computer conceal provocations by the transatlantic hegemonists, who are senselessly playing with fire.

Indeed, the electronic equipment which fills the dugouts at the headquarters of the North American Air Defense (NORAD) Command in Colorado has caused concern to many people. For the second time in a week it has "misfired" in a way that could have the most fatal consequences. But of course, it is not only and not chiefly a question of electronics. The hiccups by the Pentagon computer, which has emitted false warnings of a "Soviet missile attack," are taking place in the conditions of malicious anti-Soviet hysteria, the spurring on of the arms race and threatening military shows by Washington. All this increases many times the danger created by computer "errors" and miscalculations by political and military figures.

Through the joint efforts of the world's peoples it has been possible to make the danger of nuclear war recede somewhat in recent years. At the same time the policy of the American administration, which has adopted a course of undermining international detente and speeding up the arms race, is leading to an intensification of that danger. And it is the West Europeans who are threatened first and foremost by this development of events. After all, the line of transforming Western Europe into a launch site for American missiles, again confirmed at the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group held in Norway recently, makes those countries the target for a retaliatory strike.

"There is no justification for such blunders by the Pentagon," the Washington POST writes. "They could be too costly for the destinies of the world's peoples." True. But only half true. Above all, there is no justification for the policy of exacerbating international tension and stepping up the arms race which the J. Carter administration is foisting on the world. Only by means of strengthening detente and by means of measures to limit the arms race and bring about disarmament can the world be safeguarded against tragic "accidents."

U.S. PREVENTING SOLUTION TO AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

LD111335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 5

[May Podklyuchnikov "commentator's column": "Who Is Preventing a Settlement?"]

[Text] "We are trying to help them with all means available to us. I cannot discuss any of these means." These words, according to the Philadelphia INQUIRER, belong to one of the high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration. They are considered yet another admission that the United States is behind the bands which are carrying out armed raids on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Precisely what "means" are referred to here? As is known, back in the middle of February this year the New York TIMES cited a remark by White House spokesmen that the United States from January had begun transferring arms to groups of "Afghan insurgents." The operation was carried out by the CIA and was to have been kept secret. However it was not long before the cat was out of the bag, and UPI is now not beating about the bush in confirming that the "rebels" are receiving "American-made arms". Let us recall, by the way, that these include handgrenades with poisonous chemical substances.

It is clear from the reports mentioned that the United States, raising a rumpus about a far-fetched "Afghan question," in fact intends to continue playing the role of organizer of intervention against independent Afghanistan. The territory of Pakistan serves as a bridgehead for them, and they completely ignore the possibility of a political solution to problems concerning the situation in the region. Apparently for their selfish purposes they need not a relaxation but an aggravation of the situation here.

And yet such a political solution in the region is perfectly possible. The road to it was clearly indicated in the specific program advanced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The core of it is the guaranteed end to armed incursions into Afghanistan by the forces of counterrevolution from the territory of neighboring states. The Soviet Union is in agreement with the proposals of the Afghanistan Government and supports them. The need for a political settlement of the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan is pointed out in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states adopted recently in the Polish capital. If it is achieved, and if international guarantees are given that outside interference in all forms will be ended and will not be resumed, then the reasons causing the Afghanistan Government to turn to the Soviet Union for assistance will disappear. Then, in accord with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the question of the dates for beginning the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghan territory could be resolved.

Neither the artificial incitement of passions around the "Afghan question" nor the instigatigation of new crimes by the counterrevolutionary bands, but a serious attitude toward the proposals by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and businesslike talks--that is what is essential for normalization of the situation in the region.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON RESTON'S PRESS STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

LD121028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 12 Jun 80

["Rejoinder"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

At the latest press conference in Washington, U.S. State Deparment spokesman T. Reston made a long statement on the situation in Afghanistan. What did he tell journalists?

On the one hand, Reston spoke about "armed clashes in the vicinity of Kabul." He not only spoke about this, but, referring to "information" from anonymous "travellers," showed great insight, describing which districts are infiltrated by bandit formations, how and on what roads they operate. This insight, incidentally, is not surprising, and its source is by no means some mysterious "travellers"--it is no secret that the armed provocations against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] are inspired by the U.S. intelligence services. The U.S. press, in particular the Philadelphia INQUIRER, recently acknowledged that the U.S. CIA is supplying weapons to the bandits infiltrated into Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring Pakistan. The statement by the State Department spokesman yet again confirms that Washington is well informed not only about how the anti-Afghan bandit formations are armed, but also in what specific areas and how they intend to operate...

Against this background the second part of T. Reston's statement, in which he tried to give the impression that units of the Afghan Army--which are busy eliminating the counter-revolutionary bands sent into the DRA--are in fact carrying out operations...against the peaceful population, sounded even more surprising. UPI, obviously playing along with these fabrications, hastened to announce that apparently "in operations near Kabul" Soviet military units, which "have destroyed a number of villages" are also actively taking part. Washington is deliberately ignoring the official data of the Afghan Internal Affairs Ministry, which show that sorties by terrorists and bandits are being effectively stopped by Afghan units with the most active support of the wide masses of the people.

Naturally the lie turned out to be short-lived. However you mask terrorists and bandits, trained with American dollars, armed with American weapons and sent into the DRA from abroad, they will not pass for "peaceful peasants." What did the State Department representative achieve with his statement? He confirmed once again that ever, Washington is maintaining its policy of crude interference into the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan from abroad and is not shrinking from the most base methods to justify this interference.

The Government of revolutionary Afghanistan is profoundly concerned that the Afghan people live in a peaceful and tranquil atmosphere, and the well-known 14 May Afghan proposals which create a good basis for a political settlement are directed toward achieveing this aim. The core of such a solution is a guaranteed cessation of military incursions into the DRA by groups of bandits from the territory of neighboring states. And where is Washington and U.S. propaganda heading? They are banking on igniting an "undeclared war" against the sovereign DRA so that Afghan soil becomes the target of armed provocations and a scene of bloodshed.

STEPS AGAINST IRAN, CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS CRITICIZED

LD112010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, 11 June (TASS)--The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has unanimously adopted a resolution which expressed "full approval" of the aggressive armed act recently undertaken against Iran. Congressmen "thanked all the participants of this military adventure that ended in shameful failure and recommended that President Carter examine the question of their being awarded the 'appropriate combat medals.'"

At the same time, the resolution advises the "release" of Iranian assets in American banks, which have been frozen by President Carter, "to satisfy the financial claims of American citizens against Iran." The resolution specifies that such "claims" may be made by members of the staff at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, who are being detained, as is known, on the charge of espionage, the members of their families, all the participants of the shameful armed sortie against Iran and the relatives of the eight American servicemen who died during that operation, etc. Such a list speaks for itself.

In the opinion of observers, the adoption of this provocative resolution by the supreme legislation organ of the country demonstrates that armed banditry in international relations has been rasied in the United States to the rank of state policy.

Such a resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives, in spite of the increasing dissatisfaction of the American public, including the liberal-minded too, with the course of the Carter administration on the issue of Iran. Americans are beginning to realize that such a provocative aggressive policy is no way to settle American-Iranian disagreements but rather is a way to war. The fact of military interference by Washington in the internal affairs of Iran is evoking the concern of the U.S. public, which is expressing alarm over the fate of peace. Here the question is being justifiably posed as to what official Washington is after--is it settlement of the crisis in American-Iranian relations and the freeing of the hostages, or is it just trying to recover their corpses.

Congress has adopted a clearly instigatory line, testimony to which can be seen in particular in the unbridled campaign of baiting that is intensifying on Capitol Hill of former U.S. Attorney General R. Clark, who has been one of the first Americans to dare publicly to state the foolhardiness of the great-power policy of the United States as regards Iran and took part as head of the delegation of American lawyers in the work of the international conference held recently in Tehran to investigate the aggressive actions of the United States against Iran.

As is known, during this conference a number of documents were distributed which exposed Washington's sinister role in the formation of and support for the shah's dictatorship. This is precisely why Senator R. Dole, together with two dozen other Senate "hawks" has presented a resolution which contains a demand "to punish with all severity" these Americans.

New York, 11 Jun (TASS)--As UPI reports, President Carter, who is travelling through the country, has said that he is "inclined to take legal action" against Clark. The head of the White House asserted that the trip by the former attorney general to Tehran and his statements had damaged U.S. policy regarding Iran and had undermined the measures which the administration had taken against the country.

Carter stated that U.S. Attorney General B. Civiletti was at present "evaluating the situation" and would soon reach a decision on prosecuting Clark and the other members of the delegation of U.S. lawyers.

R. Clark himself, judging by a CBS television company report, said in reply to these attacks that the U.S. President, judging by everything, does not understand the essence of the country's laws and has no idea of what human rights are.

COMMENTARY ALLEGES 'SPY SHIP' OPERATING IN PRC WATERS

OW111705 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Many of you probably did not know that a ship of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has been cruising China's inland waters for a full week. It was with the permission of China's corresponding department that it sailed into China's inland waters. Its official purpose was to survey and study the Yangtze River Delta in cooperation with China. [Words indistinct] In fact, the U.S. survey and research personnel (?are not seeking scientific information) far from the United States; their purpose has nothing whatsoever in common with science and scientific cooperation. On this matter, our station's observer has commented:

Dear listeners, you may still remember the incident involving the U.S. ship Pueblo in 1968. At that time, that ship was also flaunting a high-sounding excuse describing itself as a scientific survey and research ship. However, this should not (?justify) its most shameful intrusion into China's and DPRK's territorial waters. That spy ship photographed North Korea's coasts and eavesdropped on telephone and radio conversations.

As everyone knows, if the DPRK had not stopped in time and (?exposed) to the whole world the spying activities of the U.S. survey and research personnel, they would have continued their activities. This however did not prevent the United States from continuing its maritime spying activities under the camouflage of scientific work. For again, in 1975, the farce involving the U.S. ship Mayaguez was exposed. That ship was spying on Kampuchea.

Of course, anyone (?could) suspect that the United States would also step up its reconnaissance of China's coasts in the course of its maritime spying activities. Besides, it had such convenient bases like Taiwan. You may still remember the countless protests lodged by China against the U.S. Navy's intrusion of China's territorial waters.

Today, the Chinese leaders have fundamentally changed their attitude toward U.S. imperialism. They (?have consistently been) inclined to curry favor with their big companion in efforts to oppose socialism and have repeatedly made concessions on the issue of China's sovereignty as well as on other important issues. For instance, they have now permitted U.S. ships to enter China's inland waters. By so doing they have greatly facilitated the work of the U.S. CIA. The U.S. authorities have never given up the CIA's continuous task of surveillance of China, regardless of how warm and close U.S.-China relations are. Of course, such surveillance is of a spying nature. No one can guarantee that what the U.S. ship does during its present visit is not spying. In this connection, we should mention the following facts.

U.S. petroleum companies are especially interested in (?information) about oilfields on China's continental shelf. They also cherish ambitions toward oilfields on China's continental shelf in the East China Sea. The U.S. scientific survey and research ship happens to be operating precisely in this area at present.

How do the Beijing leaders regard the U.S. actions in coveting China's national property? We only need to cite one fact to fully explain their attitude. Last year, the Chinese leaders expressed their willingness to provide the United States with complete information on China's economic development and the prospects of such development while demanding that the United States help it in formulating a development plan that gives consideration to mutual interests. [Words indistinct] monopoly clique and its scientific maritime [words indistinct] will sooner or later (?reach for) other people's property in the East Chinea Sea and take those actions that will make a fortune for themselves.

MUSKIE REAFFIRMS U.S. COURSE OF 'SEPARATE DEALS'

LD101654 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 10, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie made a speech in the Washington Press Club. His speech was entirely devoted, as he put it, to "the outlook for peace in the Middle East."

The head of the U.S. State Department said that "for thirty years, peace in the Middle East was only a prayer." He acknowledged the existence of "agonizing difficulties" between Israel and its neighbours and pointed out that "continued strife in the Middle East could erupt, by accident or by escalation, into wider conflict--conflict that could be disastrous."

Moving on from this statement of the explosive character of the Middle East crisis to the question of how the Washington administration visualises a "settlement" of it, E. Muskie virtually reaffirmed again that the United States intends to continue to impose the course of separate deals of Camp David type on the peoples of the Middle East, and considers such deals as the main instrument for ensuring U.S. military-strategic and economic interests in the area.

Distorting the essence of the events in Iran and in Afghanistan, the U.S. secretary of state asserted that "the strategic concerns of the United States and its allies in that region are more seriously threatened than ever before."

As is seen from the state secretary's words, in order to secure its "strategic interests" in the Middle East the USA intends to continue to count on the so-called "Camp David process" which has discredited itself in the Arab East. The separate collusion between Israel and Egypt to the detriment of other Arab countries was presented in E. Muskie's speech as the only real way to peace. However, it is perfectly evident from his further announcements that the point in question is not a genuine peaceful settlement in the Middle East but peace, U.S. style, which would virtually legalise the fruits of the Israeli aggression with disregard for the vital rights and interests of Arab peoples. Thus, the U.S. secretary of state solidarized with a number of Tel Aviv invaders' territorial claims by supporting their thesis of a single and undivided Jerusalem, the thesis under the cover of which the Israeli aggressors are known to have annexed the Arab part of the city.

In the speech of the U.S. secretary of state there was no word of condemnation of Israel's aggressive policy, though its expansionist course was condemned in the relevant resolutions of the UNO. Moreover E. Muskie spoke out for ensuring the "security" of Israel, though it is known that no one threatens its security apart from Tel Aviv's government itself which has turned the state into an instrument of imperialist policy in the Middle East.

As is clear from E. Muskie's words, the USA and its partners for the Camp David collusion do not intend to implement the basic condition for a comprehensive just settlement in the Middle East--to satisfy the universally recognised right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and sovereignty and to the establishment of an independent state of their own. The U.S. secretary of state tried to replace this vital right of the Palestinian people, recorded in U.N. resolutions, by so-called self-determination within the framework of regional autonomy, which will virtually preserve the Israeli occupation regime.

The anti-Arab character of the Camp David "settlement" is also indicated by the fact that the U.S. secretary of state again ruled out a possibility of recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation--the universally recognised and plenipotentiary representative of the Arab people of Palestine--and the conduct of any negotiations with it. Moreover Edmund Muskie emphazied that the USA "will oppose any effort to use the current talks to lay the foundation for an independent Palestinian state."

As is believed here, the warning is addressed to the USA's European allies which saw for themselves that the Camp David way in the form in which it was suggested by the United States has led only to an intensification of the Middle East crisis. The U.S. secretary of state tried beforehand to squeeze West European countries' any possible initiatives on the Middle East into the procrustean bed of Camp David.

He said the USA did not object to new initiatives but would strongly oppose any efforts that would derail the Camp David process.

OFFER TO HOSPITALIZE WEST BANK MAYORS 'MOCKERY'

LD101634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1213 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 June--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The two victims of the terrorist act carried out with the connivance of Washington have been offered treatment in an American hospital.

They are the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah, Bassam ash-Shak'a and Karim Khalaf. They were seriously injured in the explosions of bombs planted in their cars by Tel Aviv extremists.

An underground Zionist organization which demands full annexation of the occupied territories did not even begin to deny its responsibility for the crime. Since all the activities of the terrorist Zionist groups are directed by Israeli intelligence with the knowledge of the CIA, the "humane" offer to treat the injured people in the United States looks like mockery.

Carter's offer on Monday to treat the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah at American expense is a clumsy attempt by Washington to dissociate itself from the bloodshed on the West Bank.

The nature of this latest pre-election trick is particularly obvious if one recalls that in the voting in the Security Council on the resolution condemning the brutality of the Israelis on the occupied Arab territories, the U.S. representative abstained.

KOLESNICHENKO VIEWS UNCLEAR SITUATION IN PRESIDENTIAL 'RACE'

LD120829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko report: "Surprises Are Possible"]

[Text] New York, June--The participants in the U.S. presidential race, to use the sporting terminology which is customary here, are approaching the homestretch. The first elections ("primaries"), held this year in 35 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, have finished. J. Carter has collected the votes of 1,959 delegates to the Democratic convention to be held in August, while needing 1,666. Senator E. Kennedy has 1,175 democratic delegates' votes. R. Reagan, having collected 1,465 delegates' votes, has assured himself of nomination by the Republican convention in July. These figures are not final, but they reflect the state of affairs in general.

Thus the impression is created that J. Carter and R. Reagan should meet down the homestretch in the struggle for the seat in the White House's Oval Office. But simple arithmetic is hardly appropriate here.

In an article entitled "Carter's Hollow Victories," the well known New York TIMES observer Tom Wicker states that the majority of votes received by the President during the "primaries" is a "paper majority" which does not reflect real sentiments among the Democrats or the distribution of forces in their camp.

In the course of the primaries the voters' profound pessimism, their dissatisfaction with Carter's policy and their lack of faith in his competence have been manifested. It is no accident that his candidacy was rejected by the whole of the north east--such industrial states as New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and also the country's biggest state--California. And never before in the history of the Democratic primaries has there been such a large number of "abstaining" voters, who did not prefer either candidate. The number of deserters from the Democratic voters' camp is increasing. Thus in Maryland the number of voters who took part in this year's "primaries" had fallen by 22 percent, and in Nebraska it fell 10 percent. In the states of Kansas and Wisconsin, which have the reputation of being the Democrats' patrimony, during the "primaries" 59.2 percent of the voters preferred to vote for the Republicans.

There is open disorder in the Democratic Party ranks. Matters have reached the point where Governor Carey of New York State and Senator Moynihan, representatives of influential party circles, have proposed changing the rules for nominating presidential candidates at the convention. In their opinion the delegates should be relieved of the duty of voting for a particular candidate and the convention should be declared "open." These proposals in themselves indicate how strong the opposition to Carter is inside his own party.

Another fact is also characteristic. Usually after the end of the "primaries" the rivals (both the winner and the loser) unite, find some compromise, demonstrating "loyalty" to their party (this applies particularly to the loser) and elaborate a common election platform. Now, however, Senator E. Kennedy is declaring his intention of continuing the struggle at the party convention in August.

Growing concern is aroused among Americans by the dangerous zigzags in Carter's policy, the lack of stability, the gambling on artificial crises and the readiness to bring about an extreme deterioration in the international situation in the attempt to hold on to the president's chair. During the "primaries" all this may have helped Carter to obtain a "paper majority." But such tactics will hardly bear fruit in the long term.

As a result Americans are ceasing to believe the President, who 4 years ago conducted his election campaign under the slogan "I will never lie to you."

This situation could result in surprises both at the forthcoming Democratic Party congress and on the day of the nationwide elections in November. "Liberally minded Democrats," observer J. Reston notes, "are turning away from Carter, since they believe that he already turned away from them and from the plafform on which he was elected. They also believe that Carter has lost the trust of the nation and the allies and the respect of our potential enemies. They have sufficient reason for all this."

The appearance of John Anderson, the "independent candidate," in the political arena confuses the situation still more. Although nobody is predicting a victory for the Illinois congressmen, the "unpopular choice between Carter and Reagan" (J. Reston's expression) which is facing the voters, it is believed here, will give J. Anderson a significant percentage of the votes.

Finding themselves faced with an "election without a choice," Americans are waiting anxiously to see what surprises the near future will bring. Not for nothing does the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper warn: "We must be on the alert. The possibility cannot be excluded that the United States may try to cause another international crisis before November." But as many observers believe, it is not a display of senseless adventurism, but a reasonable foreign policy, a course of normalizing Soviet-American relations, the ratification of the SALT II treaty and a position in support of limiting the arms race which increase the presidential candidates' chances.

Time will tell how events will develop. The domestic political situation which has now emerged does not exclude the possibility of anything unexpected. And the finishing post in the presidential race is still palled in thick fog.

JACK ANDERSON'S 'SUPERLIE' ABOUT USSR ELECTIONS SCORED

LD110939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua "Rejoinder": "Jack Anderson's Big Lie"]

[Text] Washington--The well-known, or rather the not altogether unknown, American journalist Jack Anderson has never adhered to the principle of a moderate lie in his writings. For him the lie is not the dressing but the main course. Sometimes you wonder how he manages to cram such a big lie into such a small column.

But just now in his 70-line column, Anderson has blurted out something for which his other fellow writers would need a whole book. So, fasten your seat belts: Anderson, entering a pocket of lies, reports that at the last elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, "60 million of the adult population refused to vote for the Communist Party's official candidates!" There's Jack for you! Oh, what exaggeration--in 70 lines he eliminated 60 million voters!

Where did Anderson get these facts from? Anderson himself asserts that a certain "Russian defector" gave him this figure. One may ask why it was necessary to resort to the services of an anonymous "Russian defector" when there is official information on this score published in the Soviet press? But acquaintance with the facts is equivalent to a reply to this question, which is admittedly somewhat rhetorical. According to the report of the Central Electoral Commission on the returns of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, held on 4 March 1979, 174,734,459 voters voted for candidates deputies of the Soviet of the Union and 185,422 voted against. Approximately the same figures characterize the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities. Let us add that the number of registered voters on the day of the elections was 174,944,173. These are the facts. This is the true state of affairs. Jack Anderson, trying his utmost to cast a shadow over the moral and political unity of our people and over our democracy, obviously does not know where to stop in his lying.

As is known, eggs increase in price for Easter day. Anderson's big lie was published in the Washington POST on 3 June when the last primaries, that is, the preliminary presidential elections, were taking place in the United States. Insofar as they took place in simultaneously in eight states (for the Democrats) and in nine states (for the Republicans), and over one-third of delegates' seats at the national party conventions were at stake there, these elections were described as "superprimaries."

Anderson quite deliberately saluted these "superprimaries" with a superlie. The apathy and cynicism of the American voter, fueled by the absence of a genuine choice, are increasing literally with every passing year. The number of voters is growing, the voting age having been reduced to 18. In comparison with the 1976 presidential elections, the total number of U.S. voters has grown by 10.4 million people and amounts to 160 million. But the number of Americans actually exercising their voting rights is steadily decreasing. According to Robert (Titar), a well-known public opinion expert, out of the 75 million Americans who reached voting age since 1960, 50 million not only did not vote but did not even bother to register! According to a survey carried out by the same Washington POST, these sentiments are especially strong among young people. In the 1976 presidential elections 44 percent of electorate the 18-35 age group did not vote.

In the District of Columbia, a mere 69,938 people took part in this year's primaries. This is less even than the number of voters--83,867--in the referendum to decide whether or not gaming establishments should be permitted in the District of Columbia.

Finally, on 3 June, that is, on the very day that the Washington POST published Jack Anderson's superlie, out of 36 million voters 27 million took part in the "superprimaries". These facts have been taken by us not from any anonymous "American defector" but from official sources.

But let us return to Jack Anderson. The renowned American "muckraker" forgot that not all eggs increase in price for Easter day. It does not apply to bad eggs. Bad eggs are to throw at tenors who sing false notes.

CARTER ADDRESSES MAYORS ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE

LD120858 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 11, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter, who made an election tour of the country, had to listen in its course to many bitter reproaches of electors for the deterioration of the country's general economic situation, growth of unemployment, galloping inflation and a cut in appropriations on social programs with a simultaneous increase in the already enormous military spendings. Speaking in Seattle (Washington state) at a conference of American mayors, Carter admitted that the Americans are in for difficult times. He, however, upheld his proposal on a four per cent increase in real count of spendings on military purposes. He declared that it is necessary to strengthen collective defence within the NATO framework and give an answer to what he described as the Soviet action in Afghanistan. The President said that although many people are expressing their personal concern over the growth of spendings on military needs, he, however, decided to be firm on this issue in connection with the "paramount necessity to strengthen national security."

In this connection, observers draw attention to the fact that the decision on a further increase in the military spendings of the USA and other NATO member countries had been taken long before the Soviet Union sent into Afghanistan a limited contingent of its troops in connection with the repeated requests of the Afghan leadership caused by armed incursions in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the outside.

Thus, Carter is trying to link things which have nothing in common with each other.

LOSEV COMMENTS ON VANCE SPEECH, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD111452 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] Mr Cyrus Vance's speech at Harvard University has brought back to the minds of the public the circumstances and reasons that caused his resignation from the post of state secretary. In the last 65 years this has been the first instance when the state secretary has left his post because of fundamental differences in the administration over foreign policy issues.

Here is our comment:

The Harvard speech leaves no doubt of the fact that the differences in the administration go far beyond the framework of disagreement over the abortive rescue operation. Speaking about American-Soviet relations the former state secretary declared that there is a widely accepted fallacy that American power could help shape the world on a pattern favored by the Americans, or that the United States could dictate its will to the Soviet Union the moment it wished to do so. A dangerous new nostalgia, the state secretary said, underlines this old fallacy, rather than the awareness of present-day reality. Referring to the Soviet Union as a country with the largest territory, Mr Vance said that the Russians have their own strategic interests and goals. Once an underdeveloped country ruined by wars, the Soviet Union still has managed to build formidable military and industrial resources. This potential should not be underrated by any means. The former state secretary felt that his country must preserve and manage a position of essential equality in all the main areas of relations with the Soviet Union. He went on to say that it would be naive to think that the Russians would play by the rules of the Americans or that the Americans would accept their rules. It would be equally naive to think that the Russians would agree to willingly accept a position of second best in military strength. Mr Vance said these fallacies are the products of a dangerous nostalgia, of a longing for earlier days. This nostalgia, he warned, leads us to simplistic solutions and illusions. It is self-indulgent nonsense, he adds, bound to lead us into error if not disaster.

The former state secretary denounced erratic shifts in the administration's policy in relation to the Soviet Union and called on the Carter administration not to fall into fits of hysteria.

The analysis of Vance's speech gives one every reason to believe that his approach to Soviet-American relations differs essentially from the hysterical course adopted by Zbigneiw Brzezinski and followed by regretful as it may be, President Carter. The unreliable and unpredictable nature of the administration's policy, the tendency to go into extremes, yield to hysteria, make unexpected and uncoordinated--even with allies--decisions, or resorting to strength, all these methods have been demonstrated visibly enough in recent times.

The new tendencies in the Pentagon's military doctrine pose a special danger; they underline the Pentagon's new theory for the use of nuclear missile weaponry. The military and industrial complex of the United States and the conductors of its policy in the mass media are now toying with the concept of a limited nuclear war and the acceptabillty of the use of nuclear arms. This approach cannot help but arouse concern of the public in the United States and elsewhere. The protests by leading American medical experts against the horrible consequences of the use of nuclear arms were the reflection of this widespread concern.

Mr Vance cautioned the American politicians against the dangerous delusion that a military solution was possible of nonmilitary problems. One must state with regret however that the current policies pursued by the Carter administration stand in direct opposition to the advice that Mr Vance is giving. The present administration continues to bank on the long-term and inflated program of arms buildup, on confrontation with the socialist countries and on the uncovered military interference in the domestic affairs of other states and nations. All these policy trends are subdued to one single purpose: to establish American domination over many countries and regions of the world which the United States has arbitrarily declared zones of its vital interests.

The American administration has preferred to reject the principles of equality and equal security, which have fully justified themselves, and embarked on a course aimed at undermining the equilibrium of military and strategic forces that has shaped out in the world. To achieve that it plans to deploy 600 new missiles in Europe capable of hitting targets on the Soviet Union's territory. To achieve that the United States has furnished its sixth fleet with long-range missiles and is increasing its huge armada of ships in the Indian Ocean. The United States disregards the lessons of the Vietnam adventure and is setting up the rapid deployment force to carry out its armed incursions in developing countries.

Washington is drawing in its plans more and more actively the Chinese hegemonists whose interests seem to coincide with those of the American strategists. It is supplying China with military technology.

This dangerous and shortsighted policy is being pursued to the accompaniment of the propaganda drumbeat about the alleged Soviet military threat. The Soviet Union however has never sought military superiority for itself, nor will it ever allow American or NATO superiority over the socialist countries. Mr Vance was absolutely right when he stated that.

DESTROYER'S ERRATIC BEHAVIOR REMINDS 'LOCAL WITS' OF CARTER

LD311031 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 31, TASS--A Yugoslav tugboat capsized in the Yugoslav Port Dubrovnik when it was tugging out of the port two U.S. destroyers that were on an unofficial call at the port. The accident was caused by the fact that one of the destroyers suddenly moved backward for unclear reason, and the tugboat was upturned. The crew of the tugboat was rescued.

Local wits remark that the conduct of the captain of the U.S. destroyer was an unpredictable as the political course of U.S. President Mr Carter.

BOVIN ON PRC LEADERS' VISIT TO U.S., JAPAN, SCANDINAVIA

LD111017 Moscow ISVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 80 Morning Edition p5

[Article by A. Bovin under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Beijing and Beijing's Friends"]

[Text] The activeness of Chinese diplomacy has obviously increased recently. PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng recently visited Japan. His deputy Geng Biao--also chief of the CCP Central Committee Military Council Secretariat--visited the United States. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has begun a visit to Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

The goals of Beijing's heightened activity in the international arena can be perceived quite clearly. First, China is seeking to assert itself as a world-class power. And that presupposes a broad spectrum of political contacts. Second, China, in extricating itself from economic chaos, is acutely in need for foreign aid--economic, scientific and technical and financial. Both these goals are "in themselves" perfectly natural. China is indeed a great power. Aid from abroad could indeed be a help in overcoming the consequences of Mao's "Leaps forward" and similar experiments. Even China's desire to have an army which meets present-day military requirements might not "in itself" gives rise to objections.

But the whole point is that these goals and intentions do not exist in themselves but in a definite political context. They are strictly linked to Beijing's overall foreign policy course aimed at destroying the mechanism of detente, created with difficulty and still far from stable--the mechanism with whose aid relations between West and East were successfully stabilized at a more or less acceptable level in the seventies. These goals and intentions are an inseparable component, of China's preparation for future wars which the present Beijing leaders believe to be inevitable.

In response to this statement China's Western partners usually say that China is by no means against detente, that it is not against peaceful coexistence, it is "merely" against the Soviet Union.... This "merely" might be considered naive. But we are not dealing with naive people. They realize (at any rate they should realize) that there can be no detente without the USSR, still less against the Soviet Union. And detente is necessary, it is essential, for where detente ends there begins a slide down the slope which ends abruptly at the brink of the nuclear missile abyss.

Hence the intricate political maneuvers with a view to imposing conditions of detente which would place the Soviet Union at a deliberate disadvantage and lead to the West's military-strategic superiority. The notorious and already thoroughly well-thumbed "China card" is also being used to bring additional pressure to bear on the Soviet Union.

The Chinese are playing this game--and above all with the Americans--with great pleasure. Whereas Washington's prize, which should be Moscow's concessions, is reminiscent of two birds in the bush, Beijing's prize--loans, trade agreements, technological aid and military supplies--is a perfectly real bird in the hand. Americans are fretting, suggesting one thing, then another. The Chinese, to give them their due, are behaving more decorously.

In this connection it is interesting to compare the speeches delivered by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and his Chinese guest Geng Biao. Brown began by calling the first visit to the United States by "a leading figure in the PRC defense sphere" a "historic event." Brown described the visit as "an important new stage in developing relations between our two countries' armed forces." Brown voiced the hope of "the further gradual strengthening of ties between our two countries' armed forces." Brown was specific: "We have elaborated," he said, "the procedures essential for implementing a policy regarding the sale of binary-function equipment and the sale of auxiliary equipment.... [paragraph continues]

"We are now working on specific deals including actual sales and deliveries and we hope throughout your visit to approve several export licenses." In general the U.S. secretary brandished his goods like a good merchant in the market.

And Geng Biao? In his speech the military theme was confined to a phrase to the effect that H. Brown's visit to Beijing "had laid a useful foundation for contacts between Chinese and U.S. military leaders." Not a word about "ties between armed forces." Not a word of thanks for the generous secretary.

Geng Biao spoke of something else. He gave the Americans a lecture on the Soviet Union's "long-planned strategic offensive" which demands "a retaliatory strategic reaction." The time has come, Geng Biao said, "to make a correct choice between two alternatives either to maintain persistence and expand our struggle or to display weakness and renounce the struggle. Unless we take this decision now we will have no time left for a choice in the future since it will mean either capitulation or war."

I do not know what H. Brown was thinking while he listened to these strategic calculations. He could scarcely have been pleased by the call to expand "our struggle"--he should know where this could end. But the Americans themselves have put themselves in a position where, having begun in the seventies with ping-pong and tactical maneuvering in the Moscow-Beijing-Washington triangle, they are now beginning to think almost in Chinese, or to be more precise Maoist, terms in elaborating their strategic approach to world affairs. The Americans are noisily discussing the pros and cons of the "China card." The Chinese are silently playing the American card. What was Beijing seeking? A deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations, the freezing, if not the wrecking, of SALT II, the intensification of military confrontation in Europe. In part it has gotten this. And not just this. It would be interesting to learn what the Americans have received. Indeed, this last point is evidently among the most reliably kept secrets in the sphere of U.S. national security.

The Americans, of course, cannot fail to think about how their stormy romance with China might end and when the Chinese feel strong enough to talk on an equal basis. R. Holbrooke, the U.S. secretary of state's assistant for east Asian and Pacific affairs, formulated thus what in his view are the possible alternatives.

--Will the Chinese feel comfortable in a world of independent, sovereign, equal nation-states or will they return again to the idea that others must acknowldege their central role and superiority in a hierarchy of countries?

--Will China be able to assimilate the ideas, equipment and technology of other countries essential for its modernization without being permeated again with hatred for everything foreign?

--And will a rich and powerful China direct its colossal energy toward attaining goals in its own country or will it be an expansionist power?

Understandably, Holbrooke did not venture to answer these questions. He merely remarked that "our policy must seek to ensure that China's answers to these questions continue to coincide with our own interests, tastes and practice and with those of our friends and allies." Of course, the interests and tastes of the Americans and their friends are very important, especially as far as they themselves are concerned. But with regard to China's future role it is perhaps more useful to broaden, in Holbrooke's language, "the conceptual basis of policy."

Irrespective of how its relations with the United States shape up, a China hostile to the Soviet Union, a China that pits its foreign policy line against most state's line of detente, will always be a source of international tension, a source of potential dangers and conflicts from which the United States will be unable to remain aloof. [paragraph continues]

That is why, by encouraging Beijing's present course, and applauding the Beijing leaders' anti-Soviet rhetoric, the Americans are not hastening but postponing the time when everyone, themselves included, will feel comfortable in a world of independent, sovereign and equal states.

Nor for Hua Guofeng's visit to Japan. While the United States is valuable to the Chinese primarily as a possible partner in a global anti-Soviet policy and a potential weapons supplier, Japan's value is determined by its geographical position and economic potential. Judging by the content of the Japanese-Chinese joint communique, it was precisely economic issues that the talks focused on. The Japanese are attracted by the huge Chinese market and the cheapness of manpower in China. Realizing this, Hua Guofeng pressed for the expansion of economic ties, including the increase of Japanese capital investments in China.

However, things are going creakily. A survey carried out by a Japanese long-term credit bank showed that many Japanese companies regard capital investment in China as too risky. They are worried by the bureaucratic red tape in China. They are troubled by the lack of information and the Chinese ignorance of modern management methods, which cannot help affecting the success of joint enterprises. The report stresses that the underdeveloped electricity supply and internal transport systems will prevent China from integrating new enterprises with its industry. There are many other difficulties also.

To maintain his Japanese partners' enthusiasm, the Chinese premier did his utmost to scare them with the "threat from the north." The logic is this: Either you help "modernize" China, the natural, indeed, the only, barrier against the perfidious "northerners," or those "northerners" will gradually take control of you. It is this argument that prompts the Chinese to support the resurgence of Japanese militarism, to speculate on the so-called problem of the "northern territories," and so forth. Unfortunately, there are people in Tokyo who, like their kindred spirits [yedinomyshlenniki] in Washington, are prepared to play giveaway with Beijing, prepared, for various motives, to worsen relations with the Soviet Union. And once again we come up against the same old mystery: What's in this for Japan? What problems--political or economic--will this help the country to solve?

Finally, a few words about Huang Hua's trip to three northern countries. Compared with what the Chinese hope to wring out of the United States and Japan or, let us suppose, Britain and France, their interest in Scandinavia could be regarded as almost platonic. And it is precisely this fact that makes it possible to see the unsavory basis of Chinese policy in Europe in its unmuddied, pure form. This consists of disrupting at all costs, by whatever means, stooping to anything, normal, mutually advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and the West European countries.

Before he has even arrived in Scandinavia Huang Hua has begun scaring his future negotiating partners with "the Soviet Union's military activeness in the northern region." There was more to come. "The main content of Soviet strategy," the Chinese minister declared, "is to gain world domination so as to thereby take West Europe out of the game." Indeed, why bother with trifles? Just take West Europe out and, as the saying goes, there's an end to it!

In a few days we shall know how the northern capitals have reacted to Huang Hua's extravagant remarks. In the meantime it can be noted that, while the Chinese have nothing to lose in Europe, the Europeans have something to lose and quite a lot at that. That is worth considering.

So we have three visits, but just one line. The line of intimidating all and sundry with the "Soviet threat" securing the political and economic support of certain circles in the West and gaining time in order to expedite China's "modernization." What then? Then, Beijing claims, World War III will break out. And who will be fighting? Just a couple of years ago the Chinese used to give a precise reply: the USSR and the United States. Now it seems somehow awkward to prophecy destruction to new friends, and the formulas are enveloped in a saving fog.

I do not think that nowadays a policy geared to the inevitability of another world war can have any future. The champions of peace are now powerful enough to block the roads leading to war. However, it is regrettable that Beijing's present friends, whom Chinese prophesies foredoom to destruction, should be making every effort to ensure that these prophesies come true.

TASS REPORTS OHIRA'S DEATH, IMPENDING CABINET RESIGNATION

LD120628 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 12, TASS--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira died this morning in Tokyo of heart failure at the age of 70.

M. Ito, general secretary of the Cabinet of Ministers, became acting prime minister of Japan. At a press conference here he announced that the government will hold a special meeting today at which it will resign in full body in accordance with the country's Constitution. But it will continue attending to his duties until a new premier is appointed by the parliament.

MOLOMJAMTS WRITES IN PRAVDA ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD071001 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0515 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Moscow, 7 June, TASS--"A decisive factor in the historic victories and achievements of the socialist countries is the inviolable combat alliance of their communist parties. This is the very basis of their close cooperation, its living soul, its directing and organizing force," Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee writes in PRAVDA.

"Mongolia has achieved important successes in social and economic development," the member of the MPRP Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee continues. However, they would have been much more weighty had it not been for the real difficulties directly linked with the great power, hegemonistic policy and actions of the present Chinese leadership allied with the most reactionary forces of imperialism. This is particularly noticeable in the aggressive attempts of the Beijing rulers against heroic Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and also in the constant whipping up of tension on the borders of other countries neighboring China.

Recently, Demchigiyn Molomjamts recalls, Democratic Afghanistan has been the object of crude interference by imperialism and Beijing. Bandits armed with American, Chinese and Pakistani weapons and trained by their instructors are being sent into Afghanistan. They burn and blow up schools, hospitals, stores, roads and bridges and kill peaceful inhabitants. "The Mongolian people and the MPRP approve the actions of the Soviet Union which on the basis of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty gave military aid to Democratic Afghanistan to defend its state soverignty, independence and territorial integrity and in rebuffing external aggression," D. Molomjamts stresses.

"Our position with regard to China is well known, it was determined by the 17th MPRP Congress. We consistently come out against the ideology and policy of reactionary Maoisms and resolutely condemn Beijing's hostile actions aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, against peace, detente and social progress. In the face of the real military threat from the PRC, our country has been forced to undertake essential measures to strengthen its defense capability and, naturally, major material, financial and personnel resources are diverted for this."

The member of the MPRP leadership stresses, however, that the Mongolian people are firmly confident in the success of its cause and looks to its future with confidence.

"The MPRP, traveling the path laid by the great party of Lenin, is following the example of the homeland of the October revolution and is creatively using its experience in the construction of a life."

TSEDENBAL TOURS USSR, VISITS TUVINSKAYA ASSR

OW050437 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0515 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Jun (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, who is touring the country, has visited the Tuvinskaya ASSR. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal was accompanied by A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR. When Y. Tsedenbal and his party arrived at the Soviet border a guard of honor was drawn up and an orchestra played the state anthems of the two countries.

Y. Tsedenbal visited Khandgayty settlement in the Tuva Ovorskiy Rayon [names as received]. The esteemed guest was met by G. Ch. Shirshin, first secretary of the Tuva Oblast CPSU Committee; M.K. Mendume, chairman of the Tuva ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ch. B. Ondar, chairman of the Tuvinskaya ASSR Council of Ministers; leaders of Ovorskiy Rayon, as well as O. Tsebegdorj, MPR general consul in the city of Irkutsk.

The people of Tuva gave the MPR party and state leader a cordial welcome. Khandgaytty settlement was decorated with flags, portraits of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal, and slogans and streamers in honor of the fraternal Soviet-Mongolian friendship.

Y. Tsedenbal attended a meeting of the working people in the Druzhba culture palace. Addressing the meeting G. Ch. Shirshin, first secretary of the Tuvinskaya Oblast CPSU Committee, stressed that the people of Soviet Tuva and all Soviet people know Comrade Y. Tsedenbal well as an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, prominent organizer of socialist construction in the MPR, and as a consistent internationalist and ardent fighter for peace throughout the world.

Comrade G. Ch. Shirshin noted that the Soviet people are sincerely gladdened by the successes of the Mongolian people, achieved under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the MPRP, in the construction of the material and technical base of socialism and in the struggle to consolidate peace. He noted the constant expansion of ties between the Tuvinskaya ASSR and western aymags of Mongolia and expressed the determination of the working people of Tuva to make a worthy contribution to further strengthening Mongolian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

In his greeting Comrade Y. Tsedenbal called the meeting a vivid expression of the inviolable friendship between the peoples of our two countries. The Mongolian people, he said, constantly learn from the rich experience of the great Soviet people and this will remain our primary task in the future.

Owing to the revolutionizing influence of Great October and V.I. Lenin's teaching the Mongolian people are successfully building socialism today and bypassing capitalism. An extremely important role is being played in this by the all-round distinterested assistance of the Soviet people, Y. Tsedenbal said. The Mongolian leader expressed cordial gratitude to the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, close friend of the Mongolian people, for completely understanding our peculiarities and difficulties and for rendering constant aid.

The Mongolian guests attended a concert given by the Tuva Sayan state ensemble.

ZIAUL HAQ ON THREAT TO PAKISTAN'S SECURITY

LD112148 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 11, TASS--According to reports from Islamabad, President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan said addressing editors of Pakistani newspapers that a threat had allegedly increased to Pakistan's security in connection with the developments in Afghanistan. Thus, Ziaul Haq has again made an attempt at artificially whipping up the propaganda ballyhoo in connection with the events in Afghanistan, at discrediting the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is directed at maintaining friendly relations with all neighbour countries, preserving peace and stability in the region.

In the opinion of political observers, the general needs the allegations of a "threat to Pakistan's security" in order to divert the attention of Pakistan's population and world public from the anti-national home and foreign policy of the military regime, which runs counter to the country's national interests and is in conflict with detente and international cooperation.

In spite of the toughening of repressions under the martial law clamped down on Pakistan, discontent with the regime is mounting in that country and involves not only broad masses of the people, but also political circles and even representatives of the army. In answer to it, the authorities are stepping up their campaign of suppression of opponents of the military regime, according to a report of the Pakistani APP News Agency, a trial is to open soon of 18 former federal and provincial ministers, members of the dissolved National Assembly. All of them belonged to the former ruling and now disbanded Pakistan People's Party. Since late May a military court has been examining behind closed doors the case of retired General Tajmal Hussein Maliq in a remote army base, the APP agency said. The general and his son are threatened with death sentences if the military court finds them guilty of an attempt at "undermining the loyalty of Pakistani servicemen." "The trial of the general and the sacking from military service of 11 officers in this connection, the APP agency points out, caused discontent among the Pakistani Army."

Ziaul Haq also made hostile remarks against the foreign policy of India, which is known to strive for the establishment of peace, goodneighbour relations in the region including with Pakistan as well as for a political settlement of southwest Asia's complex problems. This is added proof of the fact that the present Islamabad regime is disregarding the realities of the development of international relations, including in the region, and is laying the blame at other people's door. Islamabad's reluctance to study attentively and seriously the known proposals of the Afghan Government concerning a settlement of Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian relations is a manifestation of its short-sighted policy.

At the same time, noteworthy are Pakistan's overtures to Peking, which is pursuing a hegemonic adventurist policy. This time again Zia did not miss the chance to declare that "Pakistan and China are linked with ties of strong friendship." Although it is precisely Peking which together with Washington is pushing Islamabad onto the slippery path of pursuing a policy hostile to Afghanistan and is using Pakistan's territory for the training of armed gangs sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for an armed intervention against that country.

SOVIET, INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH COOPERATION NOTED

LD111046 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--The Bhaskara satellite has transmitted back to earth over a hundred pictures of Indian territory ordered by that country's economic departments, Nikolay Novikov, deputy chairman of the Intercosmos Council under the USSR Academy of Sciences, has told a TASS correspondent. He said that during the year the satellite transmitted back to earth valuable scientific information. The findings will be reported to a session of the International Committee on Space Research (COSPAR).

The decade of Soviet-Indian cooperation in space, Novikov said, has been rich in important developments. At present with the technical assistance of Soviet specialists successful work is under way on a third Indian satellite which, like its two predecessors, will be put into orbit by a Soviet booster from Soviet territory.

A joint flight by Soviet and Indian cosmonauts will mark another step in the Soviet-Indian space cooperation, Nikolay Novikov said, noting that the international "family" of the Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Centre near Moscow where representatives of countries participating in joint manned flights are undergoing training will gladly receive citizens from friendly India.

INDIAN CP PROTESTS REPRESSION AGAINST BANGLADESH COMMUNISTS

LD111345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Shirokov report: "Fraternal Solidarity"]

[Text] Delhi, 8 June--The Communist Party of India [CPI] resolutely condemns the repressions against the Communist Party of Bangladesh, N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the CPI National Council, has stated. The arrested Communist Party of Bangladesh leaders--Moni Singh, chairman of the Central Committee; Mohammed Farhad, general secretary of the Central Committee; and others--he said, are widely known in international political circles. The support of the progressive Bangladesh public is on their side.

During the years of struggle for independence, the statement says, the Communist Party of Bangladesh made a tremendous contribution to the attainment of victory and actively promoted the consolidation of national independence.

The CPI expresses solidarity with the fraternal people of Bangladesh and with the communists, democrats and all progressive forces of the country protesting against the persecutions of the Bangladesh communists and other democrats.

BAKHTAR ON CASES OF POISONING IN KABUL

LD111751 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 11, TASS--Hirelings of imperialism and reaction have committed another crime against the Afghan people. More than 60 pupils and teachers of the women's lycee Soraya, as well as workers from the printing house of the ministry for higher and specialised secondary education were poisoned by gases. This was reported by BAKTAR news agency.

This is not the first criminal action by the counter-revolutionary elements against pupils of schools and lycees. Using such methods, they are trying to intimidate schoolchildren and teachers, and hamper the normal educational process.

Despite the terrorist sorties by reaction, classes continue in Kabul's educational establishments.

KARMAL ADDRESSES RELIGIOUS LEADERS ON STATE DUTY TO ISLAM

LD112140 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 11, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal addressed representatives of the Council of Ulemas.

He stressed that the duty of the state and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is to observe and respect the fundamentals of the sacred religion of Islam, which do not prevent the development of the society and "have not been and will not be the cause of mankind's backwardness and misfortunes." The colonialists and the enemies of Islam, especially international imperialism with the USA at the head are trying to use this sacred religion with their selfish aims.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the aim of the revolutionary state as well as of the sacred religion of Islam is to ensure peace and social justice and eliminate oppression.

Babrak Karmal has condemned the intrigues of the counterrevolutionaries, who attempted on the life of the Afghan children. He said that not a single man following the principles of the sacred religion of Islam would attempt on the life of schoolchildren and teachers.

Babrak Karmal stressed the enormous responsibility of the clergy to the Afghan society. He urged the Afghan clergy to explain truthfully the principles of the sacred religion of Islam, to bring them to every citizen of the country and give a resolute rebuff to those who are using this religion for the attainment of their shady aims.

ADDITION TO ARTICLE ON AFGHAN ARMY LIFE

The following addition should be made to the item entitled "PRAVDA Concludes Reportage on Troop Life in Afghanistan" found on page D 3 of the South Asia section of the 10 Jun 80 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Page D 6, paragraph one, last line, should read: ...strike a blow. He was looking not at the victim, but into the lens. Then there was the moment of the blow.... Supplying dropped lines.

MUTINY ATTEMPT IN NEW BEBRIDES REPORTED

LD111506 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] A mutiny has started on another island of the New Hebrides in the Pacific. Earlier some 200 separatists on the Island of Tanna tried to seize public buildings and destroyed a landing strip of the local airfield. The British and French military police sent to the island suppressed them. A leader of the rebels died in the shooting. There were wounded on both sides.

The British Governor (?of) the New Hebrides has said that the events on Tanna are connected with the putsch on Espritu Santo, the biggest island of the archipelago. Behind the backs of the mutineers stands the American right wing organization, Phoenix Foundation. They want to create difficulties before independence of the New Hebrides, a common possession of Britain and France, is proclaimed on 30 July.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD111644 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the new ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Soviet Union, Nguyen Huu Mai, and had a warm, friendly conversation with him.

VIETNAMESE CP WORKERS VISIT MOSCOW, SOCHI

LD101311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] workers headed by Hoang Quoc Thinh, administrator of affairs of the VCP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 25 May through 6 June in accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and VCP.

During their stay in our country the Vietnamese comrades familiarized themselves with the work experience of the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs, had meetings and conversations at Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Leningradskiy Obkom, and visited Sochi.

K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a warm and friendly conversation with it.

TIKHONOV COMMENTS ON USSR-GDR COMMISSION SESSION RESULTS

LD111529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 7 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS correspondent interview with N. A. Tikhonov: "New Horizons of Fraternal Cooperation"--date and place not given]

[Text] N. A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the completion of the latest session of the intergovernmental USSR-GDR Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Question. Nikolay Aleksandrovich, the commission's routine, 26th session has just ended. What is the significance of the questions discussed at the commission for the development of both countries' national economies?

Answer. As is well known, in accordance with the accord between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, a program for production sharing and specialization between the USSR and the GDR up to 1990 was drawn up and then signed in Berlin on 5 October 1979. This program, along with other important measures, envisages the drafting by ministries and departments of the USSR and GDR of the "main directions in production sharing and specialization" for separate specific sectors of both countries' national economies.

Proceeding from the fundamental provisions contained in the program for production sharing and specialization between the USSR and the GDR up to 1990, such "main directions in production sharing and specialization" were earlier formulated and signed for 12 sectors and subsectors of industry, in particular for the electronics industry, machine-tool building and electrical engineering.

The 26th session of the commission examined the "main directions" prepared for another 20 sectors--heavy and transport machine building, machine building for the chemical industry, the paper and pulp industry and other sectors.

They provide, in particular, for the development of approximately 160 groups or types of the latest machinery and equipment, large numbers of instruments and new advanced materials. On the basis of these, more than 110 new progressive production processes will be devised and introduced into production, which will enable labor productivity in the relevant sectors to be considerably enhanced. It is envisaged that more than 200 new scientific and technical developments of a fundamental nature will be carried out and a considerable amount of work will be done on establishing uniform standards.

The implementation of all these measures, on the basis of productive sharing between our countries, will enable us to ensure considerable benefits both for the Soviet Union's economy and for the fraternal GDR's economy.

In particular, suffice it to point out that the "main directions" for agriculture envisage the solution of such tasks as the creation of a variety of winter wheat with a yield of 90 quintals per hectare, and a variety of sugar beet yielding 600 quintals per hectare. In the "directions" which concern problems of microbiology, it is planned to enhance the efficiency of production of fodder protein from petroleum products.

Of course, ensuring a new level of production sharing and specialization in certain sectors of the economy stipulates the need for large-scale exhaustive organizational work to be performed both by our country's ministries and departments and by the corresponding organizations in the GDR.

An important question discussed at the session, was the signing of seven new intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements and the extension of a number of agreements already in force. They concern such important questions as the elaboration of advanced production processes for the provision of gas facilities and the chemical processing of coal, the development of production sharing and scientific and technical collaboration in shipbuilding and collaboration in certain new sectors of instrument making, machine building, the production of construction materials and paper and pulp industry products.

The conclusion of the intergovernmental agreement between the USSR and the GDR on collaboration in the sphere of the provision of gas facilities and the chemical processing of coal will make it possible, in the final analysis, to ensure that regions which have nearby lignite deposits, but which are remote from gasfields, can obtain synthetic gas for everyday purposes and for the chemical industry, and will ensure the more economical production from coal of such primary materials as ammonia and methanol. The agreement also provides for the creation of a highly economic energy installation running on gas derived from coal.

The interdepartmental agreements signed or extended at the session also embrace a broad range of important problems of the national economy, particularly the improvement of production processes for asbestos cement goods prepared from short-fiber asbestos and the improvement of the quality of these goods?; collaboration in the production of pumps and compressors; in the production of diesel engines, scientific and technical collaboration, specialization and collaboration in the production of hardware and software installations for minicomputer systems; the exchange of certain types of paper and cardboard, specialization in the production of electronic measuring instruments and so forth.

At the same time, the collaboration process envisages ensuring a considerable enhancement of the quality of goods produced.

The agreements signed at the 26th session of the USSR-GDR intergovernmental commission and the "main directions in production sharing and specialization" formulated there are based on the program of production sharing and specialization between the USSR and the GDR up to 1990 and are important elements in its realization.

The implementation of these specific directions in collaboration will be a major new step in the development and deepening of our countries' fraternal links and will favor the growth of their economic might.

The 26th session of the commission took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere and was yet further vivid testimony to the growing unity of our fraternal countries.

GDR'S MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

LD072058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The order of the Friendship of Peoples has been awarded to Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party Central Committee of Germany. This marks his great services to the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union as well as his 70th birthday.

Erich Mueckenberger is president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS

LD102300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 10, (TANJUG)--A regular session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened here today. The committee discussing the development of mutual economic relations in the coming period and the implementation of this year's agreements in this field. The beginning of the session was dedicated to the memory of President Tito who devoted his entire life to the struggle for relations of equality, peace, friendship and cooperation in the world. Soviet Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Committee's Soviet Section Ivan Arkhipov, as host, called on the participants to pay homage to President Tito by observing a minute of silence. He also emphasized Tito's enormous contribution to the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the Yugoslav Section of the Mixed Committee Gojko Ubiparip, and the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out the enduring importance of the Belgrade declaration signed on June 2, 1955. The document is of fundamental importance for the development of equitable and friendly relations between independent, nonaligned and Socialist Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, they stressed.

The committee's agenda includes questions related to cooperation between the two countries in the forthcoming five-year period, scientific and technical cooperation during the same period as well as to 1990, preparations for a long-term program of modernization in the field of transport, commodity exchange for this year and other forms of economic relations.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTERS PRESENTED WITH CSSR AWARDS

LD111409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conferment of Czechoslovak Award"]

[Text] On 4 June at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Moscow a ceremony took place in which the Czechoslovak medal "For Strengthening Brotherhood in Arms," First Class, was awarded to a group of Soviet generals and officers. They were awarded by a decree of the president of the CSSR for great services in the cause of strengthening fraternal cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army, in connection with the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia and in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union, presented the awards.

Among the recipients were USSR deputy defense ministers and Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov.

Present at the award ceremony was Maj Gen J. Novisedlak, army and air force attache at the CSSR Embassy in the Soviet union.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CONFERS WITH HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD121023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A discussion took place on 6 June between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and P. Veress Hungarian minister of foreign trade.

FRANCE, USSR TO HOLD JOINT SPACE FLIGHT

LD112122 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 11, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Lopatin and Oleg Krasev report:

The idea of a joint space flight by Soviet and French cosmonauts advanced at the regular Soviet-French summit last year is entering the stage of practical implementation.

Two French Airforce pilots were officially introduced to journalists here today. They are Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Loup Chretien, 41, and Major Patrick Baudry, 34, selected by the National Space Research Center of France for the joint experiment. One of them will man a Soviet space ship together with his Soviet colleague.

Chairman of the Space Research Center Hubert Curien told the TASS correspondents that the first Soviet-French space flight is of great interest from all viewpoints. It will make possible to carry out a number of very important experiments attesting to the high level of many-sided cooperation between our countries.

Speaking at a press conference at which the cosmonauts were introduced, Professor Pierre Morel, deputy director of the Space Center, described the programme of the future flight and the tasks to be fulfilled by the French participant. Pierre Morel pointed out that the forthcoming flight will become a new and important stage in the development of Soviet-French cooperation in space exploration which has already many accomplishments.

The future cosmonauts have been learning Russian for about three months and already understand questions asked in Russian. Slowly choosing Russian words, they said to the TASS correspondents that they are proud with the great honour accorded them, adding in French that they are looking forward to meeting Soviet cosmonauts in Zvezdny Gorodok near Moscow where they will soon come together with their families.

Cooperation in Space Research

LD101640 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 10, TASS--The Soviet Union has started testing equipment intended for a Soviet-French experiment, "Arcad-3", due to be undertaken next year. The equipment made by specialists of the two countries, will be mounted on a Soviet satellite. The purpose of the experiment is to study various phenomena in the earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere. Two joint Soviet-French projects were realized earlier in the framework of the Arcad program.

Satellites Aureole-1 and Aureole-2 were launched in the Soviet Union in 1971 and 1973 as part of the Arcad program. They carried scientific devices designed by Soviet and French scientists. They also were intended for research for complex physical phenomena in the upper layers of terrestrial atmosphere.

Important scientific data on the physics of Aurora Polaris were obtained as a result of these experiments. They continue to be analyzed now in the computation centers at the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute and the French National Centre for Space Exploration. Specialists expect that the implementation of the Arcad-3 project will obtain new data on this problem.

SHRAGIN VIEWS HUANG HUA'S VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD111657 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The Beijing press has a lot to say about the visit of the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Sweden [words indistinct]. Our observer Viktor Shragin makes this comment:

Chinese diplomatic activity has increased sharply of late and Huang Hua's visit to Scandinavia is yet another manifestation of this tendency. The trip comes right on the heels of Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to Tokyo and his deputy, Geng Biao's, visit to Washington. Viewed on its own merits such a spurt of diplomatic activity is not irregular. In this case, however, the crux of the matter lies in the goals the high-ranking Chinese officials pursue. First of all they claim that the West is vitally interested in having China overcome its economic and especially military weakness as soon as possible. On the strength of this claim Beijing demands greater material aid from the West for its armed forces modernization program.

These demands have met with a favorable response. When Geng Biao was in Washington, the Carter administration decided to supply China with American military technology. This is a dangerous step towards the establishment of a military American-Chinese alliance, an alliance the two partners also seek to draw Japan into. The Chinese leaders are using Washington's stake on the China card to promote their own ends and, for their part, are actively playing the American card. They want to expand military and political cooperation with the United States and other NATO countries so as to make these countries shoulder the main burden of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community.

Through parallel actions with imperialist partners China is (?fanning) up international tension; using allegations of Soviet threats as cover Chinese officials speak out against the easing of tensions and in favor of the arms race wherever they appear. And the Scandinavian visit is no exception in this respect. Even before Huang Hua set out on his long journey he told Scandinavian journalists that, strategically, northern countries hold a very important place in the world. This clearly explains Beijing's interest in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. It wants to subvert the traditional relations of friendship between these countries and the Soviet Union and to draw them into its aggressive policies in Southeast Asia as well as in Europe. Huang Hua, for example, recently urged the three Scandinavian countries to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam and not to give it any economic aid. Clearly this would help Beijing carry out its expansionist scheming against neighbors.

Chinese leaders are advocating Mao's dogma that war is inevitable and even desirable. Deng Xiaoping declared recently that China is so poor that it does not stand to lose much in the event of war. This may be true with respect to the Chinese leaders. Perhaps they really have nothing to lose but if the Chinese calls materialize, the people of the world will lose their most precious possession, peace. And in this context it's indeed surprising that certain circles in the West are ready to sacrifice the future of mankind just to promote China's ambitions for world domination.

PONOMAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH PSOE DELEGATION

LD101920 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 10, TASS--During a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee, representatives of the CPSU and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] expressed joint interest in the preparation of the Madrid meeting in the constructive direction so that it should promote the turning of Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation. They paid special attention to the questions of ensuring detente and the struggle against the arms race, specifically to the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as a result of the Madrid meeting.

The participants in the meeting that was held on Monday declared for further development of relations between the CPSU and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

Taking part in the meeting were, specifically, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, a delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party consisting of member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party responsible for international ties Jose Federico Carvajal Perez, senator, member of the Senate Commission for National Defence Fernando Morana Lopez, members of parliament, members of the commission of the Congress of Deputies Jose Miguel Bueno Vicente and Juan Baranco Gallardo, member of the International Commission at the Executive Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Manuel Pastor Martinez.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 10 June carries a report on the meeting which adds that CPSU Central Committee Candidate members Zhukov and Inozemtsev also attended the meeting.]

OGARKOV, YEPISHEV ATTEND FINNISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD111357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Reception at the Finnish Embassy"]

[Text] On 4 June Col K.I. Markkula, army, navy and air force attache at the Finnish Embassy, held a reception on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of Finalnd's defense forces. The reception was attended by marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers.

J. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, was at the reception.

Among those present were the army, navy and air force attaches of foreign states' embassies in Moscow.

CPSU SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GEORGES MARCHIAS

LD101403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party:

Dear Comrade Marchais: The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you, a prominent figure in the French communist and workers movement and the international communist movement, on your 60th birthday.

In heading the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee, you devote all your strength and energy to strengthening its position and influence and to the struggle for the interests of France's working class working people and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. This activity has earned you prestige among the broad working people's masses.

Soviet communists value your concern for further strengthening the fraternal relations of international solidarity between the PCF and CPSU and the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and French peoples, and your activity to strengthen peace and the peoples' security.

We wish you, dear Comrade Marchais, good health and further success in your work in the interests of France's working class and working people and in the struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples, in the name of triumph of the great communist ideals.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

ETHNIC GERMANS PROTEST DELAYS TO DEPARTURE PLANS

LD111242 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow--In protest against having several times been refused permission to leave for the Federal Republic, more than 80 ethnic German Soviet citizens have sent their passports to state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev over the past few days. The Soviet citizens, who formally announced in accompanying letters that they are giving up Soviet citizenship, live in the Autonomous Republic of Kabardino-Balkarskaya. (Northern Caucasus). Spokesman for this group stressed in Moscow that some of these passport holders have been waiting more than 10 years for permission to leave. They told the Soviet leadership that they did not want to relinquish their German origins, felt confined by the authorities' measures and treatened by actions of other Soviet neighbors.

RIGA PAPER CRITIQUE OF POPES ACTIVITIES, STATEMENTS

LD091425 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIVYA in Russian 14 May 1980 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by I. Grigulevichm corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Adjusting to Reality and published under the rubric "Religion in the Modern World." The article reviews Pope John Paul II's activities and pronouncements, saying that there is reason to believe that he "supports John XXXIII's line" on the "need for the church to cooperate with the socialist state." Although praising the pope's "activeness" and his "many words exposing the sores of capitalism," Grigulevich doubts whether this will ever change the boureois system and adds that "the Vatican bears considerable responsibility for precisely that social inequality which is roundly condemned."

"The pope has made a lot of statements in favor of peace and disarmament and against wars and armed conflicts," Grigulevich continues, "but you will search his speeches in vain even for a hint of condemnation of the United States' aggressive, militarist ambitions, it being responsible for the present exacerbation of the international situation."

Grigulevich then brings in the "so-called 'rebel' church of Latin America" and says that "the pope's stubborn silence over the bloody crimes of Pinochet and other fascist dictators" has angered Latin American Catholics. The article mentions the people's willingness to go to China in response to Beijing's "overtunes" to the Vatican and its decision to allow Jesuits and other missionaries into the country. The articles closes with a survey of the pope's policy on church affairs and the state of the Catholic Church in general.

LACK OF RELIGIOUS-POLITICAL UNITY DANGEROUS TO ISLAMIC MOVEMENT

LD111906 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 11, TASS--Speaking before governors of provinces, Iran's leader Ayatollah Khomeyni spoke about the internal political situation in the country. He voiced his concern over the lack of unity in the religious-political leadership, describing it as the main danger to the Islamic movement in Iran.

From the time of the 1963 Qom uprising to the overthrow of the shah regime in Iran, Khomeyni said, I was free of worry. In that period we were waging a struggle against tyrants, oppressors and foreigners. But at that time, we were not yet in power and we were not vested with the responsibility for managing the country. At present, when an Islamic revolution has won in Iran, I feel concern. The attacks of the opposition to the current regime do not cause any special concern because they do not pose any threat to us. The main danger lies in the fact that there is no accord between the organs of Islamic authority. There is no accord either between the different classes and social groups of our society. Everybody is calling for unity while in effect working against it. This is precisely what troubles me.

If such hesitations and disorder continue, we shall lead ourselves to destruction, we shall be defeated from inside, Khomeyni stressed. This will be an autodestruction. It is easy for us to recognise open enemies and to combat them. We can not, however, wage a struggle with ministers and governors-general and label them as saboteurs since they have been appointed by us. There must be no feud between us. We must reconcile ourselves with each other. At present, however, contradictions are everywhere: between governors-general, gendarmerie, the army and the "Islamic revolutionary guards." It is quite possible that these contradictions are the consequences of errors incurred, but the trouble is that these errors remain without rectification. There is no doubt that with the situation remaining as it is we shall not be able to manage the affairs of the country. No headway will be made without interaction between different forces and organs. Regrettably, neither the clergy nor political figures have come to this realisation. There has been a bitter infighting between ministries and between ministry officials.

Khomeyni entrusted the governors with the task of "restoring order" in their provinces and gave them authority for carrying out purges and making appointments.

Political observers in the Iranian capital point out that U.S. intelligence services are playing an especially unseemly role in destabilising the internal political situation in Iran. This is confirmed, among others, by numerous documents placed at the disposal of the recent international conference to investigate the crimes committed by the United States against Iran as well as by the endless plots of U.S. imperialism exposed in Iran, in which CIA agents have been directly involved.

MEMBERS OF CIA 'FIFTH COLUMN' ARRESTED IN IRAN

LD111425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Iran: Intrigues of Counterrevolution"]

[Text] London, 8 June--New facts have been uncovered revealing the ties of the minions of the former shah's regime with the CIA. They confirm that Washington has not abandoned its plans to overthrow the present Iranian Government and is counting here on a "fifth column" within the country.

REUTER reports from Tehran that S. Bakhtiar, a former general in the shah's army, and Z. Zand-Irani, a former official of the Propaganda Department in the shah's household, have been arrested there.

Gen S. Bakhtiar, a report inthe Tehran newspaper ETTELAAT say, is the twin brother of Shapur Bakhtiar, former prime minister in the shah's government. He has sent $16 million dollars to his brother in France. In addition a suitcase containing microfilms was found in the former general's Tehran home. The newspaper JOMHURIYE ESLAMI describes S. Bakhtiar as an active agent of the CIA and the shah's secret police, SAVAK. It is reported that he was arrested after an unsuccessful attempt to bribe the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution," offering them 20 million rials ($300,000) to let him leave Iran for the United States.

At the end of 1978 Z. Zand-Irani went to Britain. Soon after the revolution he returned to Iran and was under arrest for some time. However, he was released for lack of evidence.

The newspaper ETTELAAT writes that copies of coded letters he had exchanged with Shapur Bakhtiar and former General Oveysi, that is, with people who are engaging in subversive activity against the republic's existing government, were found in Zand-Irani's home. Correspondence between him and "U.S. military advisers" was also found.

Zand-Irani, the newspaper reports, was one of the main figures in the plot whose implementation was planned for 5 June--the 17th anniversary of the mass demonstrations against the shah's regime in the city of Qom.

IRANIANS CHARGED WITH SABOTAGE, DRUG TRADING EXECUTED

LD101500 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text Tehran, June 10, TASS--16 people were executed here. According to the PARS News Agency, they were charged with antirevolutionary activity and sabotage. The struggle against the smuggling and trafficking of narcotics is gaining ground in the country. According to Ayatollah Khalkhali, ten more people were executed yesterday for drug trafficking. The list of people executed last month on charges of drug smuggling and trafficking exceeded 70.

PERSIAN GULF BASES CREATING 'NEW DANGER' FOR IRAN'S SECURITY

NC111549 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] According to official information, an agreement on the establishment of new U.S. bases in the Sultanante of Oman has been signed between the United States and Oman.

As you know, the United States of America and Israel have reached an agreement concerning the use of Israeli military bases for the U.S. rapid deployment force, which numbers 110,000 men.

This rapid deployment force is being established to carry out military measures, above all, in the Persian Gulf region. An important role has been granted to the air force base at Ezyon, which Israel set up in the occupied Sinai Peninsula in the network of American fulcrums in the Near East. President as-Sadat, who accepted the deposed shah as a refugee, is placing all Egyptian bases at the disposal of the American militarists. As-Sadat has proposed to the United States of American that F-15 bombers and other war material be positioned on Egyptian territory so that the American Army can use this equipment against Iran and other regional countries. As we know, Egyptian territory was used as a fulcrum for America's military aggression inthe Tabas region. As-Sadat's regime is now collaborating with Washington on the preparation of new subversive acts against Iran and the intensification of tensions throughout the Near and Middle East.

According to reports published in the Lebanese weekly AL-HAWADITH, former officers of the shah's army are arriving in Egypt. They are being trained there to carry out a counterrevolutionary coup against the legitimate government of Iran.

The Washington POST writes that the positioning of American military hardware in Egypt, along with other military preparations there, is an important step toward the formulation of a new strategy which the United States of America should arrange in the region following the Iranian revolution.

By stationing its warships in the Persian Gulf, the Oman Sea and the Indian Ocean, the United States is creating a new danger for Iran's security. According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, more than 30 warships, including a number of aircraft carriers, are now stationed near the Iranian coast. In addition, Washington is strongly trying to replace the CENTO Pact--which Iran threw into the dustbin of history--by a new military alliance in this region. According to Washington strategists, Israel, Egypt, Oman and Saudi Arabia as well as the United States of America, Britain and the FRG can form such a pact. It is very clear that all these American military preparations south of Iran, and in the warm waters, are aimed at creating a fulcrum for reaction in the region. American imperialists intend to use this fulcrum to crush the liberation movements of the Near and Middle East nations--above all, the Iranian and the Afghanistan revolutions. In addition, American imperialists hope to guarantee the uninterrupted exploitation of the region's oil wealth for their monopolies.

In the past, when the shah's regime played the role of the regional gendarme, it helped the American imperialists to achieve these objectives. Now, after his overthrow, the imperialists want to unite all the local reactionary forces and, with their help, strengthen their diktat in this region.

HISTORY OF SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS DISCUSSED

NC111326 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Excerpts] On 20 May 1920 the Soviet Government received a note from the Iranian Government stating that an Iranian delegation would soon be leaving Tehran for Moscow to hold discussions. The note also referred to Iran's interest in reviving and expanding the economic and other relations which had been temporarily severed.

In November 1920 the Iranian delegation, headed by Counselor Ansari, who had been assigned to hold negotiations with the Federal Soviet Socialist Republic of Russia, arrived in Moscow. Shortly after the delegation's arrival, its members were received by Lenin. Hamid Sayyah, a member of the Iranian delegation, writes in his memoirs: Vladimir Ilich Lenin told the Iranian delegation: The entire Eastern policy of Russia continues to be contrary to the policy of the imperialist countries. Contrary to the imperialists' policy of domination and plunder, our policy's objective is to have unmarred friendship and nonintervention in your country's domestic affairs.

It was on the basis of these same principles that the pact which was signed on 26 February 1921 by the Federal Soviet Socialist Republic of Russia and Iran was compiled. This agreement not only created a strong basis for the expansion of good-neighborly relations between the two countries, but it also helped the economic and political expansions and development of Iran as an independent country.

On the basis of this document, Iran rescinded the binding Iranian-British agreement of 1919 and, later on, put an end to the regime of capitulation in Iran.

Decades passed. Despite the resistance by Iranian reaction and by the pro-imperialist monarchy in Iran, the Soviet Union continued to pursue a policy of continuous expansion of good-neighborly relations with Iran. Throughout this period the Soviet Government has continuously pursued the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and nonintervention in domestic affairs, principles which have been very clearly manifested since the establishment of relations.

We know that now the Iranian nation is going through a complicated period of its history American imperialism and domestic counterrevolution are trying to throw the Iranian nation off its chosen path of anti-imperialism. Ruling circles in the United States are preparing new aggressive acts against Iran. As could also be seen during the first years following the October Revolution, enemies of the country of soviets and of Iran are doing their best to harm Soviet-Iranian relations. The concept of the two superpowers, which is being strongly propagated by specific Iranian circles as well, helps fulfil this objective. These circles try to equate Soviet policy on Iran with U.S. policy on Iran. But the history of Soviet-Iranian relations itself refutes the false thesis of the two superpowers. Realities clearly show that Soviet policy is completely the opposite of the policy pursued by imperialist countries.

In his congratulatory message on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Leonid Brezhnev writes: The Soviet Union's policy on Iran is a policy of sincere friendship and good neighborliness which shows our wish to develop multifaceted relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of complete equality of rights and mutually beneficial cooperation.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN EXCHANGE GREETINGS WITH TUNISIAN LEADERS

LD062156 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sent a greetings telegram to President Bourguiba on the occasion of Tunisia's Victory Day in which he conveyed best wishes to the Tunisian president personally and the fraternal Tunisian people for their progress and prosperity. The telegram says: I am confident that the existing relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the Tunisian Republic are continuing to gain strength in the interest of the two peoples and world peace and security.

Replying, the Tunisian president expressed thanks for the greetings and best wishes for his people. He in turn addressed best wishes to President Brezhnev personally and for the prosperity and well-being of the Soviet people, adding: I am confident that relations between our two countries will forge ahead in a spirit of friendship and fruitful cooperation.

Premier Kosygin also sent greetings to Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali expressing best wishes. Mzali in his reply thanked Kosygin for the greetings and best wishes. The telegrams expressed confidence that the existing friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Tunisia will continue to develop and gain strength in the interest of the two peoples.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES PROBLEMS IN BOLIVIAN DEMOCRACY

PY111503 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Valentin Mashkin commentary]

[Text] Well, the first issue I would like to discuss today is the Bolivian situation, first because it is one of the most important in Latin America's current politics, and second because it is one of the most alarming ones.

The point is that the brittle Bolivian democracy--a bourgeois democracy of course, but better than a dictatorship after all--is again in danger. The current coupist maneuvers are closely related to the prior 188 coups d'etat, which for over 150 years have plagued the republican life of the country.

At the end of last week [passage indistinct]. But why does not Washington, officialdom in Washington, support coups in this Latin American country? I believe that the best answer to this question has been given by the Cuban Daily GRANMA. GRANMA attributes the U.S. oppostion to a coup d'etat in Bolivia to its fear of a possible revolution in this Latin American country.

GRANMA believes that a fascist coup d'etat in Bolivia could be successful only at the expense of a storm of violence, which would step up the radicalization of the Bolivian masses.

The United States hopes to be able to control the situation by means of fraudulent elections favorable to one of the candidates satisfactory to it. GRANMA states that the United States does not find fascism in Bolivia suitable because the people are too exasperated, and the term revolution terrifies Washington.

We are speaking, dear listeners, about the general elections scheduled for 29 June. However, the Bolivian Armed Forces yesterday surprised the Bolivians by proposing a postponement of these elections for at least a year.

According to the news agency EFE, the majority of politicians have rejected the military proposal, Oscar Eid Franco, one of the leaders of the Democratic and Popular Unity, repudiated the proposal, terming it an underhanded maneuver aimed at gaining control of the country.

I agree with this opinion. Lately the Bolivian military has been gradually strengthening their position within the political framework of the country. If elections were postponed, the military could take over the leadership of the country without having to stage a coup d'etat, or stage it later, when they were ready.

In addition to this, the military differs from the United States in that they do not trust their ability to control the situation by means of fraudulent elections. They fear that the democratic forces could win the scheduled elections.

What is the military going to do now, in view of the almost unanimous rejection of their proposal? It could well be that they will attempt to carry out a coup d'etat.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS ON SOWING

LD112214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] We will start the news bulletin with a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration which says that the plan for spring sowing has been 99.7 percent fulfilled. Now, only late crop sowing is being completed in certain regions, and this work is proceeding normally. Despite the lateness of the sowing, due to a late spring, seedlings are developing rapidly, assisted by good supplies of moisture and the warm weather which is now present in most regions.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 10-11 JUNE

LD120139 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 and 11 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

10 June

In Uzbekistan more than 2 million tons of coarse fodder are being laid in, in addition to 1.5 million tons of high-quality hay. (0100 GMT)

In Tadzhikistan this year over 900,000 tons of cotton will be picked. (1430 GMT)

11 June

The mass procurement of fodder is underway throughout the country. Some 40 percent more fodder is planned for the winter. Farms in the Baltic republics have begun procurement of hay and grass meal. The second cutting of alfalfa in underway in Central Asia and Transcaucasia. Some 62 million hectares of farmland have been allotted to fodder crops in the country. (0200 GMT)

In the Kuban harvesting teams are being organized. Cereal crops are to be harvested on 2 million hectares in the Kuban. (0900 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast sugar beets occupy 200,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan thick shoots of spring crops have appeared in the virgin lands. Farmers have begun tending the crops with the help of aviators, who are spraying herbicides on about 15 million hectares. (1330 GMT)

LATE MAY WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

LD120819 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Report by agricultural meteorologist M. Agafonova under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most parts of the USSR's European territory the weather reamined cold and frosty in the first half of the third 10-day period of May. On 26 May the temperature began to rise everywhere.

There was rain almost everywhere. In most parts there was 11-30 mm of rain. There was 31-40 mm in Estonia, western parts of Latvia and Lithuania, central and southern parts of Moldavia, western oblasts of the Ukraine, Odesskaya Oblast, northern Kirovogradskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts, eastern Sumskaya, Kurskaya, Tambovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Vladimirskaya Oblast, western Penzenskaya Oblast, Mordovskaya and Mariyskaya ASSR, southern Gorkovskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays.

By 1 June winter wheat had eared and flowered in Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the Lower Volga area. In the remaining parts of the USSR's European territory winter crops continued stem growth. Spring barley is in a stem growth situation in the North Caucasus and most parts of the Ukraine and Lower Volga.

Corn has begun to form leaves in Moldavia, Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts, in southern Odesskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts and also in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays. Early sown crops have formed five-seven leaves. Buckwheat has germinated in the Ukraine and Saratovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts. In more northerly areas it is being sown.

Sugar beet roots have begun to grow on areas sown in mid-April in a number of parts of Moldavia and in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Beets are in the germination phase in the Baltic area, Belorussia and Central Non-Chernozem oblasts. Over the remaining beet-growing zone leaf formation has begun. By the end of May potatoes sown at the beginning of the month had sprouted in the Ukraine. Tubers transplanted at the end of April have begun to form side shoots. Potato planting continued over the rest of the USSR's European territory.

In almost the entire European part of the USSR sunflowers have reached the phase of the second pair of true leaves; stem growth and leaf formation continue in southern parts of the zone.

North of a line joining Lutsk, Chernigov, Bryansk and Kazan clover continued stem growth. South of the aforementioned line flower clusters have formed. Cereal grasses are exhibiting stem growth over most of the USSR's European territory. In places south of a line joining Leningrad, Vologda, Kirov, Perm and Sverdlovsk they have begun to ear.

In the farming regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan the weather stayed hot in the first half of the 10-day period. In the second 5-day period the temperature fell considerably. There was rain for 1-3 days. The heaviest rain (11-50 mm) was in the northern half of Tyumenskaya Oblast, in Tomskaya Oblast and parts of Kemerovskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts, in mountain areas of Altayskiy Kray, parts of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, eastern Dzhambulskaya Oblast, southern Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast and most of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. In other areas there was no more than 10 mm; none in some places. Early spring grain crops sprouting in farming regions of Western and Eastern Siberia.

The weather was hot in the Central Asian republics. Rain fell in the valleys of Kirgizia. Cotton was still generally 5-10 days in advance of average development. The alfalfa aftermath has begun to flower in southern parts of Turkmenskaya, Uzbekskaya and Tajikskaya ASSR's; the formation of the aftermath harvest continued in the remaining areas, flower clusters having begun to form in places. Strawberries and sweet and bitter cherries are ripe.

CURRENT PROGRESS IN SOWING, TENDING CROPS

LD111551 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Greater Concern for the Harvest"]

[Excerpt] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm agricultural enterprises had sown 139.4 million hectares of spring crops by 2 June. The spring sowing plan has been fulfilled by 96 percent. Some 92 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been sown--94 percent of the plan. Despite the difficult weather conditions sowing was well organized in most economic regions.

Winter wheat is earing in the North Caucasus, southern Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Moldavia. Spring crops are germinating and growing. Farmers are implementing a complex of measures which will insure increased yields on all farms. Some 79.8 million hectares of spring crops have been sown in the RSFSR. The sowing plan has been overfulfilled by farms in Orenburgskaya, Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts and in Kabardino-Balkarskaya and Karakalpakskaya ASSRs. In the Non-Chernozem Zone the sowing plan has been fulfilled by 86 percent. Because of cold weather and wet soil, fieldwork has been delayed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a number of oblasts and they are taking measures to sow every allotted hectare as quickly as possible.

Farms in Kazakhstan finished sowing grain and pulse crops earlier than last year. Some 23 million hectares have been sown. The chief food crop--spring wheat--occupies 15.7 million hectares in the Kazakhstan virgin land oblasts. Groat crops are still being sown in some places. Millet has been sown on 2.7 million hectares (95 percent of the plan), buckwheat on 1.3 million (75 percent) and rice on 646,000 hectares (105 percent). The Kuban rice growers achieved a big success at the first stage of work: They sowed 219,000 hectares which is 20 percent more than the plan.

More attention is being paid this year to pulse crops. Pea sowing targets have been overfulfilled in Kuybyshevskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Novosibirskaya and Pskovskaya oblasts and Tatarskaya ASSR. Sowing of vetch and vetch-and-oat mixtures for grain and feed lupine is still going on in some places. Collectives of teams and links cultivating row crops have laid a good basis for the harvest. Almost 4 million hectares of corn have been sown for grain purposes. This is much more than last year. The target for sowing corn by the industrial method has been basically fulfilled. Some 4.5 million hectares of sunflowers have been sown--99 percent of the plan. Cotton has been sown on more than 3.1 million hectares. Attention is now focused on cultivating the crops.

A great deal of work has to be done in the summer period on the beet plantations. Farm leaders, specialists, machine operators and all team and link workers must concentrate on achieving optimal plant density in a matter of days and on hoeing between the rows, thereby creating favorable conditions for rapid growth and development of the plants. Unfortunately, not everywhere is this urgent work being done quickly. And thinning and interrow cultivation are slow on beet plantations in Lipetskaya, Tulskaya, Penzenskaya and some other RSFSR oblasts and autonomous republics and in a number of parts of the Ukraine. More than 2.8 million hectares of potatoes have been planted and 1.1 million hectares of vegetables. The Belorussian potato growers are conducting mass tending of the plants and have pledged to raise the tuber harvest to 7.7 million tons. In many parts of the country seedlings are being transplanted and consumers are receiving fresh vegetables from Central Asia and Azerbaijan.

The harvest is not far off. In southern parts the first few thousand hectares of grain have been threshed and haymaking is starting. The main thing now is to be well prepared for the harvest work. Already 85 of 100 combines are ready to go to the fields in the Ukraine. Special attention must be paid to preparing threshing floors, storehouses, elevators and trucks so that the harvest is carried out in a well organized manner and all the produce is safely brought in. Second sowing can be a massive reserve for increasing feed and grain production. In many areas it is materially and technically possible, especially in irrigated zones, to obtain second harvests of grain, corn, buckwheat, soya and fodder crops. Leading farms in Tadzhikistan, the Crimea, Stavropolskiy Kray and Odesskaya Oblast plan to expand the area of after-harvest sowing and aftermaths and get a considerable amount of extra produce from them.